

Where next?

AMS
Hotel Okura Amsterdam
7871 11

BER
Hotel Kempinski Berlin
881091

BUD
Duna Inter-Continental
128-000 Budapest

BUH
Inter-Continental Bucharest
140 400 & 137 040

GVA
Intercontinental Genève
34 6091

HEL
Inter-Continental Helsinki
441 331

LON
The Portman
486-5844 London

PAR
Inter-Continental Paris
260 37 80

PRG
Inter-Continental Prague
653-41/9. Open 1975.

RUH
Riyadh Inter-Continental
34500. Open 1975.

THR
Inter-Continental Tehran
635021/9 & 636021/9

VIE
Inter-Continental Vienna
56-36-11

ZAG
Esplanade Inter-Continental
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Distribute Food, Patrol Streets

Frelimo, Portuguese Share Duties in Lourenço Marques

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Frelimo guerrillas today co-operated in upholding law and order in the black quarters of the Mozambique capital.

The guerrillas joined their former enemy, the Portuguese Army, in handing out food in the African shantytowns of Lourenço Marques where racial violence last week left at least 87 persons dead.

They also helped Portuguese troops calm a volatile crowd of about 600 Africans who set up roadblocks after discovering arms believed to be intended for the use of white extremists.

The men of Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, who fought the Portuguese for more than a decade, began to arrive in Lourenço Marques Friday to help

in keeping the peace following the agreement on Mozambique independence that was signed in Lusaka just over a week ago.

The guerrillas, dressed in green battle fatigues, Soviet-style helmets and carrying Kalashnikov automatic rifles, were enthusiastically mobbed by Africans.

They were able to use their popularity to dampen a dangerous situation when Africans stopped a man driving a car in which they found four hand grenades on the main road between Lourenço Marques airport and the city center.

Blacks began swarming across the road and searching all cars. Frelimo troops accompanied Portuguese soldiers who moved in to clear the road. Three of the guerrillas mounted a police truck and raising rifles and clenched fists shouted, "Viva Frelimo, viva Mozambique, viva Samora Machel (the Frelimo President)."

The crowd, ranging from elderly women to street urchins, took up the chants, and smiles began to dispel the tension. The Frelimo men urged the crowd to remain calm and go home.

Some of the guerrillas appeared slightly overwhelmed by their reception, but others were as jubilant as their supporters. One of them kissed a newswoman on the cheek and clasping him said: "I am very happy to have a white brother."

Leaders' Arrival
Meanwhile, political attention here was focused on the imminent arrival from Dar es Salaam of Frelimo leaders of the new transitional government that will guide the territory to independence next June.

Frelimo will appoint the Premier and hold six Cabinet posts to Portugal's three.

No precise arrival time for the leaders—who have not yet been named—has been given for security reasons. But the new government is expected to be installed early this week.

Cuban Released
LISBON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Cuban Capt. Pedro Rodriguez Peralta, who aided rebel troops in Portuguese Guinea until his capture in 1968, was freed from prison yesterday, his lawyer said.

He said Capt. Peralta would go to Madrid then continue by air to Cuba. He was an adviser to the guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau, to which Portugal has granted independence.

Greetings From Vorster
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15 (UPI).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster today welcomed the new black government due to take over in Mozambique and promised his country's economic aid.

"We are prepared to render assistance to the best of our ability," Mr. Vorster said in an interview published in the Johannesburg Sunday Times. But he warned that a "head-on collision" would follow any attempt to use Mozambique territory for terrorist attacks on South Africa.

First Exchange
Of Cyprus POWs Scheduled Today
NICOSIA, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The first formal exchange of prisoners since the end of hostilities on Cyprus will take place tomorrow near the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish communities, authorities said today.

They said about 100 sick and wounded Greek Cypriots would be exchanged for an equal number of Turkish Cypriots. The exchange was scheduled to take place at 2 p.m.

President Glafkos Clerides, the head of the Greek community, and Vice-President Nicos Denktash, the head of the Turkish community, set the date for the exchange at their second meeting, which was held Thursday, to discuss humanitarian problems.

They did not agree on the general release of the 3,486 Turkish-Cypriot and 2,327 Greek-Cypriot prisoners and detainees.

Soviet Aide in Athens
ATHENS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilychev arrived here today from Ankara for talks on the Cyprus crisis. The Soviet official will leave for Cyprus tomorrow.

Strengthening of EEC Council Is Agreed at Paris Meeting
(Continued from Page 1)

For about half an hour each, Mr. Ortoli did not speak. The European Commission chairman, who was included at the dinner only after the insistence of the Benelux countries last week, heard much criticism of his commission's activities. Mr. Wilson, for example, at one point said the British resented the commission's criticizing British habits of drinking beer in pubs, not homes.

If any consensus emerged from the meeting, it appeared to be that of giving more control over EEC policy-making to the nine governments represented by the council rather than to the extra-national institution represented by the commission.

Although silent last night, Mr. Ortoli said in speeches elsewhere yesterday and Friday that the

EEC problem was precisely that the nine governments kept too much power from the commission and kept a true community policy from emerging.

The idea of a political secretariat came up last night, sources said, but it was now seen as a flexible institution that would rotate from country to country, aiding whatever country is current council chairman. The foreign ministers would become in effect participants in future meetings such as last night's.

Sources said that the question of voting in the Council of Ministers came up and that several participants mentioned that the Luxembourg compromise of 1966, which calls for unanimous voting on "vital" issues, was too rigid.

Cholera in Portugal Has Taken 32 Lives
LISBON, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Health authorities yesterday reported 325 cholera cases in Portugal this month and said that four more persons had died. Since the outbreak began in April, Portugal has confirmed 1,559 cases and reported 32 deaths.



ANTI-AMERICAN RALLY—Crowd in Athens' Kotzias Square demonstrating its feelings about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. policy on Cyprus. Dummy of Kissinger at center is wearing a Turkish fez. Signs accused him of giving Turkey support.

Left for Mideast, Then Europe

Japanese Terrorist Group Moves Around

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (NYT).—The Japanese Red Army, which police here believe is behind the seizure of the French ambassador in The Hague on Friday, is neither Communist nor an army, and it has practically ceased carrying out operations inside Japan.

It is actually one of several small Japanese radical factions that have turned increasingly to violence with the decline of the mass student movement in Japan in the late 1960s.

Two others, the Chukakuha, middle-core faction with 7,000 members, and the Kakumaruha, a revolutionary Marxist faction with an estimated 5,800 members, regularly attack each other on Tokyo's streets with iron pipes and bamboo spears. Six have died and more than 250 have been injured so far this year in clashes.

All the radical groups espouse some form of Marxism, but they have long been at odds with and disowned by the Japanese Communist party, which advocates democratic, nonviolent methods of obtaining political power.

The Red Army faction, or Seikigunha, first came to popular attention in 1970 with the hijacking of a Japan Airlines plane to North Korea by nine of its members. They are believed to be still there.

According to the Japanese police, who monitor the radicals closely, the Red Army group had only about 300 members at its height three years ago, and even they were badly split into factions.

Purge in 1970
But feuding between the factions led to a bloody purge in early 1972 in which some Seikigunha members executed 14 others in the mountains north of Tokyo after kangaroo-court sessions. The Japanese people, who had always looked tolerantly on the radicals as erring sons, were shocked, and the police scattered the group and drove the survivors underground.

Later that spring, when three Red Army members killed 26 persons in Tel Aviv's Lod Airport, it appeared that the group had begun to shift its operations outside Japan and had joined with Palestinian extremists.

In fact, the Red Army faction has staged several joint operations with the Arabs, most recently last winter when two Japanese and a Palestinian blew up an oil refinery in Singapore.

The Japanese who call themselves Sumki and who was flown to The Hague Friday from a Paris prison at the request of the gunmen inside the French Embassy, is believed by the Japanese police to be one of the two Japanese who participated in the Singapore explosion. He has also been identified as Yutaka Furuya.

The Japanese police also believe that the Red Army or some of its members have been trying this summer to shift their base of operations from the Middle East to Paris following a fall-out with the Arabs. According to some reports, the Palestinians had insisted on placing priority on their own cause, while the Japanese advocated revolutionary acts everywhere throughout the world.

But when the French police intercepted the man who calls himself Sumki on July 21, as he arrived from Beirut at Orly Airport with three forged passports, they found him carrying a suitcase of counterfeit American dollars, they accidentally stumbled onto the Red Army's move to France.

Attack Plans Found
The letters were forwarded to the Japanese police for deciphering, and it turned out they contained plans for a plot to attack a French Embassy and Japanese companies throughout Europe.

The Japanese police think the letters were written by a 23-year-old Japanese woman known to be a Red Army faction leader in Beirut, Fusa Shigenobu.

Acting on this information, the French police then began rounding up a number of Japanese in Paris for questioning—100 according to some Japanese sources here. Eight of these Japanese, including a sociology professor, a film critic and a salesgirl at a Japanese department store in Paris, were then deported by the French for alleged involvement with the Red Army.

Japanese newspapers have reported that the French also found a coded address book in the apartment of the salesgirl, Mariako Yamamoto, with names and numbers of 50 apartments in other European cities where members of the Red Army faction had been in hiding. These members, the press account said, had been preparing to take part in a co-ordinated uprising.

Although the Red Army has staged its violent operations outside Japan, the group appears to still have supporters in Japan who have furnished the activists abroad with forged passports, money and other papers.

French Jetliner Is Readied As Talks Intensify in Hague

(Continued from Page 1)

to them but they have refused every time and they are also refusing to discuss anything about physical conditions," a police spokesman said. "They only want to talk about their demands."

The embassy has a well stocked kitchen, but it was not clear whether the terrorists had access to it.

As the siege continued the search intensified for Miss Shigenobu, known as the "queen of the terrorists." She is reportedly a personal friend of Leilah Khalil, the Arab woman hijacker who was once held six weeks in London but freed without trial.

One of Miss Shigenobu's aims, according to French and Japanese security sources, was to establish contact with other European guerrilla groups.

At Schiphol airport, Furuya spent the day handcuffed to a police officer. Newsman saw him as he was brought from a Mystère jet wearing a red sweater and taken to a radio car, apparently to talk with negotiators or the gunmen. Then he was taken back to the plane. This occurred several times during the day.

The pledge from the Department of Trade and Industry was made hours after a newspaper reported that Ferranti was faced by a multimillion-dollar problem.

"After discussions between the Department of Industry and Ferranti, the government has agreed to provide support under the Industry Act of 1972," a department statement said.

The industry act provides for selective financial aid to encourage and promote employment and modernization in all British industries.

A spokesman for the department declined to say how much government money would be channeled into Ferranti, which makes electronic gear for civilian and military planes.

Austerity for Tanzania
DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The government has announced that it will ration gasoline, restrict the importing of small cars and ban imports of liquor and tobacco in an effort to bolster the economy.

The 76-year-old Pontiff went in an air force helicopter to a field here, 90 kilometers south of the capital. After a religious service, he went to Aquino and then drove to nearby Rocca di Cave. He then traveled by car to his summer palace, Castelgandolfo.

India and Pakistan Sign Pacts On Travel, Communications
By Kasturi Rangan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (NYT).—India and Pakistan moved closer to normal relations yesterday with the signing of agreements for the restoration of postal, telecommunications and travel facilities that were broken during the 1971 war.

The signing in Islamabad, Pakistan's capital, were the result of three days of negotiations. The meeting was originally scheduled for June 10, but Pakistan called it off to protest India's nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan Desert close to the Pakistan border on May 18.

India assured Pakistan that the explosion was an experiment for the peaceful use of atomic energy and that India had no intention of developing atomic weapons. The two neighbors have been involved in an arms race and have fought three wars in the last 27 years since their independence from Britain.

Shri, Sing Meets
Yesterday's agreements on minor issues followed a 70-minute meeting Friday between Pakistan

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Foreign Secretary Kewal Singh.

The two countries have yet to resolve major issues such as the resumption of trade, airlinks, overflights and diplomatic relations. A joint communiqué said that they have agreed to exchange delegations "in the near future" to examine the question of resuming overflights and air links, and also to explore the possibility of trade.

There was no mention of re-establishing diplomatic relations, to which Pakistan had given top priority. Indian officials indicated, however, that agreements on the other issues would eventually lead to diplomatic ties.

The communiqué also said that they would discuss ways to promote exchanges in the field of science and culture. However, there was no indication if this included sharing of nuclear knowledge by India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has publicly offered to share this knowledge if Pakistan desired it.

Strongman or Frontman?

Real Power of New Leader In Ethiopia Is Not Yet Clear

By Werner Wiakari

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Although a 50-year-old general has emerged as the head of the provisional military government in Ethiopia, it is not clear whether he is the real or titular ruler.

In Washington, officials familiar with Ethiopian affairs said they were not putting any "bets" on the announced leader, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, or anyone else at this early stage.

They thus tended to agree with the view of Ethiopian exiles who compared him to Maj. Gen. Mohamed Naguib of Egypt, the first announced leader after the removal of King Farouk in 1952.

Gen. Naguib subsequently gave way to the real leader of the Egyptian revolution, Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser.

But many Ethiopians and foreign observers have looked upon the generals as the major force behind the military reform movement that led to the end of Emperor Haile Selassie's rule.

Some reports from Addis Ababa described him as a liberal who was widely admired by his junior officers, a man firm but just. He was said to be the strongman of the officer corps.

Whether he is strongman or just a frontman, the general wears many hats. He is head of the Armed Forces Coordination Committee, which overthrew the emperor; chief of staff of the armed forces, defense minister and head of government.

Gen. Aman was born in Kharroum, the Sudan, July 21, 1924, of Eritrean parents. He was educated at Compton College and St. George's Military School in the Sudanese capital and in 1940 he joined Emperor Selassie's forces in the Sudan as a second lieutenant, participating in the campaign to liberate Ethiopia from the Italians.

After the war he rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming a divisional commander in 1956 and a major general in 1962.

In May, 1964, he was assigned to Washington as military attaché at the Ethiopian Embassy, serving until July, 1965. During this period, he received a BA degree in government from Howard University.

Gen. Aman and his wife, Mebrat, have a son, Michael, and three daughters—Ethiopia, Hanna and Martha. Martha is 19 and the others are in their 20s.

Gen. Aman was appointed chief of staff of the Ethiopian Army, serving until July, 1965. During this period, he received a BA degree in government from Howard University.

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Israeli Leader Requests Tax On His Salary

JERUSALEM, Sept. 15 (AP).—President Ephraim Katsir asked parliament today to change the law that exempts from income tax \$1,000-a-month salary.

A presidential statement not say why Mr. Katsir in the request, but it appears to be a "response to demands from the heavily taxed public that senior officials cut their living standards to set an example: help the inflation-ridden economy."

If parliament's Finance Committee accedes to the request, the tax on his salary could be as high as 33 percent. The average wage before tax is \$32 a month.

Rabin Links Pullback to Peace Accord

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said on television today that the rhetorical compromises "we" likely once a peace is near between Israel and its neighbors.

"Israel should take its purporting the peace," Mr. Rabin said, conceding there are many risks involved in giving territory.

He said Israel would back to the boundaries it held before the 1967 war. "We have secure, to be more defensible boundaries," he said.

"We are ready to negotiate peace agreement as long as negotiations are conducted on prior conditions," he said. The interview which was yesterday before Mr. Rabin for Israel.

"If the other side doesn't go into an overall settlement we would move by steps," he said.

"Readiness Toward Peace"
He said Israel preferred to talk first with Egypt. "There seems to be a hope that some sort of settlement to move toward peace."

He said he feels some Arab nations have "a readiness to move toward peace with Israel."

Mr. Rabin also said it is advisable to move in a tactical sphere with Egypt because history has shown the Arab world didn't do an without Egypt's aid.

He said the Jordanian government, not the Palestine Liberation Organization, is "the main bargaining agent" with regard to the Israeli-Jordan front. Palestinians have agreed to Jordan's negot for the Palestinians on the Bank of the Jordan River.

Mr. Rabin concluded four of talks with President Ford and said they had discussed Israel's urgent and long needs. "We are satisfied with comes to both positions," he said.

"We've Got Understand"
Last night at a dinner sponsored by Jewish groups, Mr. Rabin was ending his visit to the United States with a stop on this country... with the idea that we've got understand on the part of the United States.

He asked about 750 American Jewish leaders, dinner to help Israel build kind of economic and structures that will insure independence.

"It's not enough to get One has to be strong economic and socially," he said.

Rabin in Tel Aviv
TEL AVIV, Sept. 15 (AP).—turning here today, Mr. Rabin expressed satisfaction over "practical conclusions" reached with the United States on strengthening of Israel's forces.

He told newsmen on a that his discussions with Mr. and the U.S. administration achieved satisfactory results.

Record Grain Harvest Reported by Prague
PRAGUE, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia's grain has exceeded 10 million tons this year, a record, communist party leader Ota Husak said today at the annual harvest festival.

But he said Czechoslovakia would still have to import more than one million tons of grain to cover its needs. Most of grain will come from the Soviet Union.

Many Draft Evaders Get Suspended Terms

Courts' Leniency Seen as Form of Amnesty

By Robert Joffe

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (UPI)—

President Ford

has not granted

amnesty to

thousands of

draft evaders

because of

selective

service

errors or

family

military

records.

And both

draft evaders

and deserters

have successfully

"shop-

ped around"

for lenient

judges and

military

commanders

before

turning

themselves

in.

According

to the Admin-

istration

Office of the

U. S. Courts,

21,500 draft

evasion cases

have been

concluded in

the last 10

years, with

5,400, 40 per

cent, ending

in conviction.

Of those

convicted only

4,000, 18 per

cent of the

total, got

prison

sentences,

ranging from

one to five

years. The

rest were

placed on

probation.

Majority

Dismissed

Less than

1,300 of the

21,500 cases

ended in

acquittal. The

remaining

11,200, an

overwhelm-

ing majority,

were dismissed.

A justice

department

spokes-

man said the

department

had no

accurate

records on

the reasons

for dismissal,

although a

survey taken

in 1968

showed that

67 per cent

were dismissed

after

defendants

agreed to

face

inducement.

An official

estimated that

"between 65

and 80 per

cent."

fendants declared

themselves

willing to

serve in the

armed

forces.

Some

deserters—the

Pentagon

said it did

not know

how many

but estimates

run into the

hundreds—also

escaped

prosecution

because of

selective

service

errors or

family

military

records.

And both

draft evaders

and deserters

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had no

accurate

records on

the reasons

for dismissal,

although a

survey taken

in 1968

showed that

67 per cent

were dismissed

after

defendants

of all dismissals

were for that

reason.

According

to U.S. Attorney

James Browning

of San Francisco,

a majority of

defendants who

did face

inducement

were subsequently

disqualified

for service on

"physical,

psychological

or moral

grounds." Their

indictments

were

dropped, he

said.

The fact that

30 per cent

of the cases

were

dismissed for

other reasons

means

that from

2,000 to

4,000 draft

evaders were

given what

amounted

to unconditional

amnesty—

neither

prosecuted

nor

inducted

into the

armed

forces.

Attorneys

and

counselors

specializing

in draft

law said

there were

various

reasons

why these

draft

evaders

went free. In

some

cases, draft

records

were

inadvertently

destroyed

when

men

reached

the age of

36, thus

making

prosecution

impossible.

Attorneys

and

counselors

specializing

in draft

law said

there were

various

reasons

why these

draft

evaders

went free. In

some

cases, draft

records

were

inadvertently

destroyed

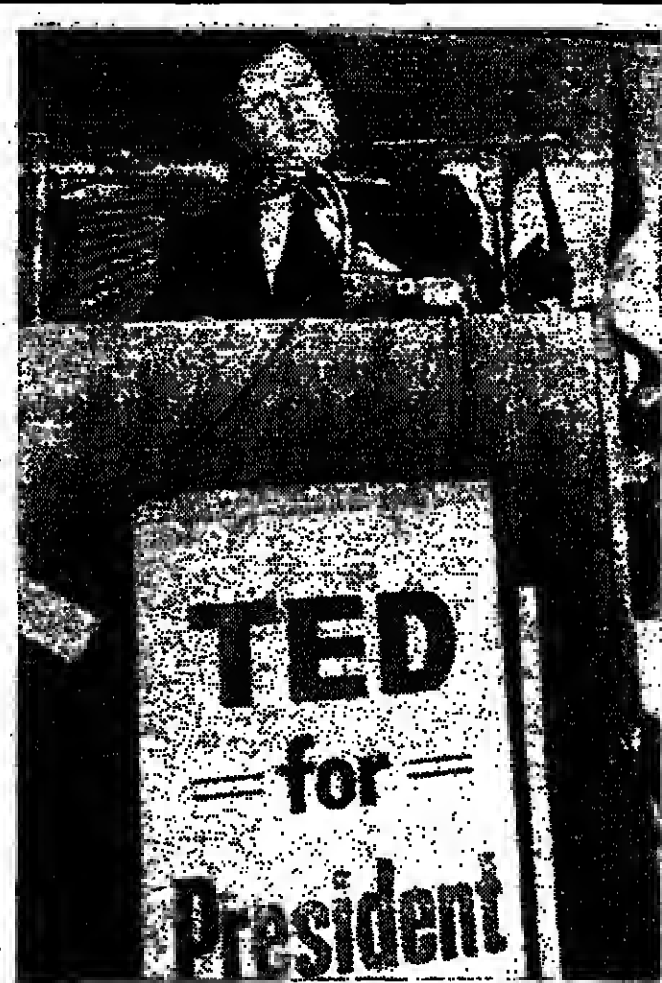
when

men

reached

the age of

36, thus



NO CANDIDATE—Sen. Edward Kennedy speaking to painters union convention in Los Angeles Friday. Kennedy, who says he has not made up his mind whether to run for president in 1976, was unaware of the poster on podium, a spokesman said later.

\$33 Million Held Plausible As Rockefeller's Net Worth

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—

Vice-presidential

nominee Nelson

Rockefeller's

reported

declaration

of a \$33 million

personal

net worth

may be

entirely

accurate,

sources

close to the

family said,

but the

figure is

probably

of secondary

importance.

"I think

all these

leakages

are on the

wrong track,"

a source

said on

Friday. "What

difference

does it

make whether

he's worth

\$33 million

or \$30 million?

It's

the

influence

and the

interests

that count."

According

to a preliminary

report

filed with

the House

Judiciary

and

Senate

Rules

Commit-

tees, Mr.

Rockefeller

reportedly

said he

has about

\$13 million

in stocks

in about

three

dozen

companies;

\$12.5 million

in art,

porcelain

and silver,

exclusive of

claims

pledged to

various

institutions

upon his

death; about

\$8 million

in real

estate; also

after

eliminating

proposed

pledges

of about

\$4 million

in transportation,

items,

furnishings,

jewelry

and cash,

and \$4 million



Juan Manuel Galarra Mendizabal, sought by police in connection with blast at Madrid restaurant.

Spanish Police Seek a Basque In Bar Bombing

MADRID, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Police throughout Spain today searched for a Basque separatist guerrilla implicated in the bombing that killed 11 persons and wounded more than 70 in a Madrid bar on Friday.

Authorities have offered a one-million-peseta (about \$17,200) reward for information leading to the capture of Juan Manuel Galarra Mendizabal, 37, an alleged member of the separatist organization, Euzkadi at Askatasuna Basque Homeland and Liberty.

The authorities said he was suspected of placing the bomb that exploded in the bar next to the National Security Police headquarters during the lunch break on Friday. The bar was frequented by plainclothes police inspectors from the headquarters. Twenty of them were injured, and a policeman, Concepcion Perez, was among the dead.

She was buried yesterday in a service attended by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and six of his ministers. As her coffin was carried by policemen from the headquarters, about 4,000 persons gathered outside, many shouting "Death to the ETA," and "Down with assassins." Some gave the fascist salute and sang the Falangist anthem, "Cara al Sol."

S. Africa Medical Bias

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15 (AP).—A spokesman for the Medical Association has confirmed that black medical students cannot attend postmortem examinations of white bodies even if they are studying at "white" medical schools.

No Indication of Motive

Grenade Tossed in Drugstore In Paris Kills 2, Injures 26

PARIS, Sept. 15 (REUTERS).—A young man threw a grenade in the crowded Fabulous Drugstore at St-Germain-des-Près today, killing two persons and wounding 26, police reported.

Witnesses said the man, about 25, with long hair and a grey jacket, dropped the grenade from a first-floor restaurant level onto the ground floor in front of a tobacco counter. He escaped in the confusion.

"Women and children ran screaming, blinded by the blood and the dust," a witness said. "It was horrible," said Diane de Beauvais, 19, who was in the drugstore buying a toy dog. "I remember a man—he was totally smashed by the bomb."

Fantastic Explosion

French pop singer Jean-Jacques Debout, who was walking out of the drugstore when the blast occurred, told reporters: "There was a fantastic explosion."

Honecker Urges Arms Expansion

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP).—East Germany's Communist party chief has called for the military strengthening of Warsaw Pact nations to counter the "aggressiveness" and increased armament on the part of NATO.

"Certain imperialistic powers," Erich Honecker said Friday, while visiting a Soviet troop base, "are increasing their efforts to maximize the military strength of NATO and thus mask their own capitalist weakness."

Directing his attack against the United States and West Germany, Mr. Honecker said this brand of politics is reflected in attempts to delay talks on European security as well as those on disarmament.

Greece Slates Return To Council of Europe

ATHENS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The government announced yesterday that Greece will rejoin the Council of Europe and said that Foreign Minister George Mavros will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger this week in Washington.

In a letter to the secretary-general of the council, Mr. Mavros said: "The Greek government has decided to take the necessary steps to rejoin the Council of Europe and once again become a contributing member to the Convention of Human Rights."

Greece withdrew from the council in December, 1969, following pressures by council members for this country to return to democratic conditions.

and all of a sudden people were lying everywhere. I picked up a little girl whose hand was blown off."

Shattered glass lay strewn on the pavement among pools of blood as ambulance men picked up the injured and rushed them to hospitals.

The identities of the dead victims and the injured were not made known immediately. Some eyewitnesses said that at least two tourists, both thought to be German, were among the casualties.

When the grenade went off, patrons in the drugstore's basement film theater were watching the popular erotic film "Emmanuelle." They rushed in panic for the exits as plaster fell from the ceiling.

Owner an Israeli Supporter

The drugstore is a combination of a cafe, restaurant, pharmacy, newspaper stand, luxury boutiques, a bookshop and the film theater. It is adjacent to the Brasserie Lipp, a favorite meeting place of French politicians and writers.

The drugstore is one of a chain of similar establishments owned by a prominent businessman, Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, who also owns a major advertising agency. He is Jewish and a well-known supporter of Israel.

The attack occurred six weeks after bombs exploded at the offices of newspapers which have criticized Arabs and created a building where Jewish workers collected funds for Israel.

A police inspector on the scene said authorities had only a sketchy description of the man to go by. There was no indication of the motive for the blast.

Prefect of police Jean Paoletti said his information was what the man was very calm just before he dropped the grenade.

"He is a young man, well dressed, between 20 and 25, and not at all like a fanatic," Mr. Paoletti said.

He said it could not be immediately determined if there were any political motives for the attack.

"Only a madman or a coward could have dropped an explosive device amid women and children," Mr. Paoletti said.

He said first reports indicated that the grenade used was of American manufacture.

European Group in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—A six-country delegation from the European Parliament began a weeklong visit to the United States yesterday. They will meet with congressmen to discuss U.S.-European relations.



READY FOR ACTION—A woman stands among Boston riot police Friday during widespread boycotts and disturbances over school busing. The woman, not identified, was the first observed on city's riot squad.

Obituaries

Lois Lenski, 80, U.S. Author Of Books for Children

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (REUTERS).—Lois Lenski, 80, author and illustrator of children's books for more than 40 years, has died at her home in Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Miss Lenski was the widow of Arthur S. Covey, a muralist, who died in 1960. In 1948, Miss Lenski won the Newbery Medal for her self-illustrated book, "Strawberry Girl," and a year later received the Children's Book Committee Award of the Child Study Association of America for her book, "Judy's Journey." Both were published by Lippincott.

Walter Greenwood

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Sept. 15 (AP).—Walter Greenwood, 70, one of the most influential novelists and playwrights of the 1920s, has died, friends reported yesterday.

Mr. Greenwood's "Love on the Dole," published in 1933, brought him instant success with its powerful evocation of hardship in England's industrial north. It was equally successful as a play and a movie.

Agostino Novella

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP).—Agostino Novella, 68, Communist trade union leader and a former

member of parliament, died last night after a long illness. For more than 10 years, Mr. Novella headed Italy's Communist trade union, the CGIL, and in 1969 served as president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He was elected seven times to parliament on the Communist ticket from his native Genoa and was a member of the party's directorate.

Bishop J. Flores Martin

SALAMANCA, Spain, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Most Rev. Jaime Flores Martin, 68, Roman Catholic bishop of Barbastro from 1960 to 1970, died here today of pneumonia, his family announced.

U.K. Airliner Sets L.A.-London Record

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—A British Caledonian Airways Boeing 747-200, carrying 148 passengers and assisted by strong tailwinds, Friday broke the record for a scheduled flight from Los Angeles to London, completing the journey in nine hours 35 minutes.

The old record of 10 hours 15 minutes was established earlier this year by a DC-10.

Economic 'Retaliation' Was Priority

Kissinger Reportedly Led Anti-Chile Move

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Henry Kissinger directed a program designed to curtail economic aid and credits to Chile after the election of President Salvador Allende in 1970, well-informed government sources said yesterday.

These sources said that, after the election of Mr. Allende, Mr. Kissinger, the secretary of state, who was then serving as former President Richard Nixon's adviser on national security, took charge of a series of weekly interagency meetings in which administration officials worked out a policy of economic sanctions—or "retaliation," as a source put it—against Chile.

The Nixon administration reportedly decided that there was any overt program of economic sanctions against Chile, publicly stating that the Chilean government's inability to get loans and credits after Mr. Allende's election was a reflection of its heightened credit risk.

There was no immediate comment by Mr. Kissinger.

It was revealed last week that the United States had authorized more than \$5 million for clandestine activities by the CIA against the Allende government from 1970 to 1973. The funds were approved by the 40 Committee, a high-level panel headed by Mr. Kissinger that is in charge of overseeing the CIA's covert activities.

Although he is secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger remains as President Ford's national security adviser and thus still heads the 40 Committee.

Officials Angered

The sources said Mr. Kissinger's decision to become involved in the economic reprisals against the Chilean government angered a number of high-level State Department officials, who considered his action to be a sign of mistrust toward the department.

"The whole purpose of the meetings after the election was to insure that the various aid agencies and lending agencies were relieved to make sure that Allende wasn't to get a penny," a well-informed source said.

During the next two years, the Chilean government was denied dozens of loans by the World Bank, a multinational loan agency over whose activity the United States has virtual veto power, and by the Export-Import Bank, a U.S. government agency. In addition, Chile's short-term line of credit with private banks fell from \$220 million in 1971 to less than \$40 million a year later.

In a speech on Dec. 4, 1972, to the United Nations, Mr. Allende complained of "large-scale external pressure to cut us off from the world, to strangle our economy

and paralyze our trade in our principal export, copper, and to deprive us of access to sources of international financing." The Allende government was overthrown in a bloody coup d'état 10 months later in which the Chilean leader died.

Senate Hearing

The most explicit administration denial of such economic pressure was made during hearings last year on Chile before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, in which John Hennessey, then an assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, had said following change with Sen. Frank Church,

Kissinger Hopes To See Tito on Long Fall Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hopes to visit Yugoslavia this fall during a major trip to the Soviet Union, the Indian subcontinent and Europe. State Department officials said today.

Officials said Mr. Kissinger tentatively plans to call on President Tito in Belgrade Nov. 4 on his way to a world food conference which opens in Rome the same day. They said details of the Yugoslav visit have not been firmly worked out.

The trip next month and in early November is only one of several journeys before the end of the year. His other trips include a 10-day visit to the United Nations in New York beginning Sept. 22, a brief trip to the Middle East in mid-October, and a trip to Peking at the end of December or early January.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to meet Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow at the end of next month to seek a breakthrough in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. He plans to go from there to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Paris Frees Ex-Chief Of OAS Terror Group

PARIS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Jean-Jacques Susini, a former leader of the terrorist Secret Army Organization that opposed Algerian independence, was released from the Santé prison here today, under provisional liberty requiring special permission to leave Paris.

He had been held since Oct. 6, 1972, on suspicion of involvement in the 1968 kidnapping of Col. Raymond Garel, former treasurer of the OAS, the initials by which the group was known. The colonel has not been seen since he vanished from in front of his home.

D-Idaho, the subcommittee man.

Sen. Church: "So the of our government was of the economy in Chile that Chile was not cre and that no further has be made owing to th condition of the econo correct?"

Mr. Hennessey: "That A number of source terized the administra tion as a political dec was initiated shortly. Allende formally took November, 1970."

"There was a range t tyes being considered," recalled. "The opitor from a Marine-type t massive infusions o When Allende became everybody breathe relief because we ha anything."

"Once he was pres there was set in moti fully planned progr Kissinger," the source personally chaired—fo long as 10 or 12 week ing staff group dealing nomic sanctions. It, understanding that th was extremely oncee Allende and Henry Ki showing him that i top of it."

NSC Memo C

The sources said working group includ at the assistant-secr from the State Depa Pentagon and the Tr partment as well as singer and other Na tivity Council aides. I period, sources said, NSC memorandum economic aid to Chile

Protests in E

PARIS, Sept. 15 crowd estimated by 10,000 persons ma yesterday to protest military regime.

The demonstrators banners saying "Dow Junta" and "Total the Chilean Resistar

In Frankfurt, about sons demonstrated against the regime. on the West German and industry to halt the regime and de release of all politie There were similar Rome and Milan.

Brezhnev Trip

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 Leonid Brezhnev, the leader, will visit East next year to attend marking the 35th an Declaration of U man Republic, info said here.

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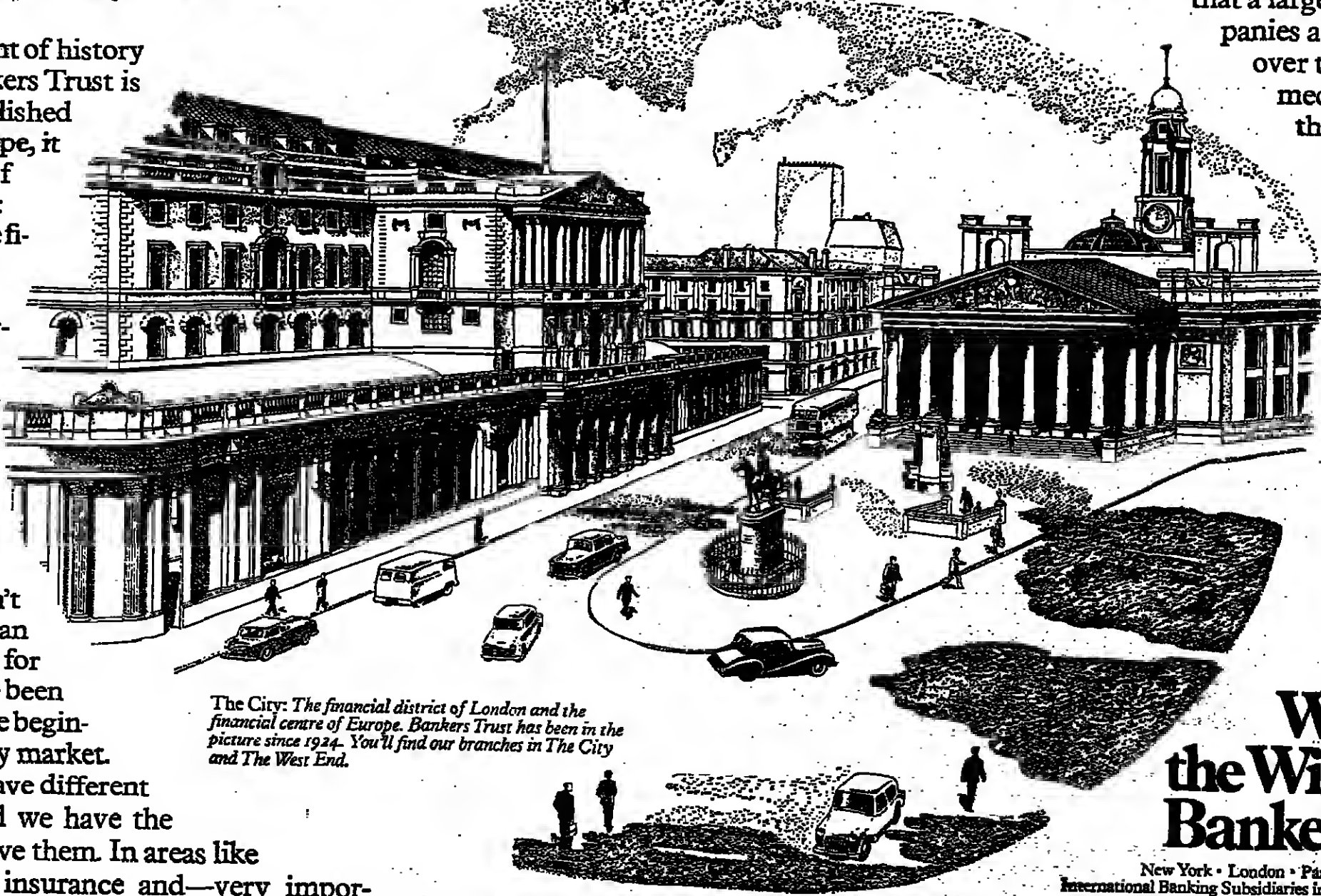
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Thousands Still Detained

Chile Repression Conducted On Wide, Disorganized Basis

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Last month, the Santiago Court of Appeals, flooded by 330 habeas corpus petitions mostly filed on behalf of political prisoners during the first eight months of the year, informed the Supreme Court that it was unable to act because of lack of cooperation from the government.

The Supreme Court responded by ordering the lower court to exercise the writs and to show caution in receiving new habeas corpus petitions involving political prisoners.

It is difficult to ascertain how many such prisoners there are in Chile. The figure of 5,000 has been cited by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the chief of state, who offered last week to release virtually all of them if Cuba and the Soviet Union would free their political dissidents.

The Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States reported last month that there were 3,000 prisoners. And only two weeks ago, Air Force Comdr. Enzo di Nocera, an official of the Ministry of Interior, informed church authorities that there were 3,000 persons still detained for political reasons.

But none of these figures takes into account the periodic round-ups of individuals that have occurred during the last two months as part of a law-and-order campaign that blurs the distinction between delinquents and political suspects.

A dragnet for criminal and political suspects took place Aug. 21 in the adjoining shantytowns of Violeta Parra, El Morillo and Villa Resbalado in Santiago's vast, dusty western slum area.

Troops blocked off the paved roads and direct alleys leading out of the shantytowns in the early morning before the end of the curfew that remains in effect a year after the coup. They knocked on the doors of the prefabricated wooden houses and ordered all males over 18 years of age to assemble in a neighborhood soccer field.

By 8 a.m., about 10,000 men had gathered on the field and had been lined up alphabetically. Their identification cards were checked against criminal and political records kept by policemen at one end of the field.

When the raid ended at 6 p.m., about 650 men were detained because their records showed previous convictions, cases pending or politically suspect activity.

The older military men behaved very correctly," recounted a resident of Violeta Parra. "But the younger conscripts were rough. There was a lot of unnecessary kicking, shoving and hitting with rifle butts. I got the impression younger soldiers were scared, very scared."

20 Sent to Jail
The vast majority of prisoners were released during the following 10 days, but at least 20 were sent to the Pisagua prison camp, 120 miles north of the capital.

Time and again, the vaunted intelligence services have demonstrated scatter-shot methods that seem to lack coordination.

There is, for example, the case of Carlos, a worker in a metal products factory in Santiago, whose wife requested that he remain anonymous because he is still under detention.

Carlos was first arrested by air force personnel in October and ended up in the Santiago penitentiary where he was picked up by army personnel for further interrogation.

With no charges against him, Carlos was released in January and, in an interview at the time, said he was not physically mistreated. But in March, he was detained again—this time by army intelligence officers. For 20 days, he remained a prisoner in Tejas Verdes, an army engineering post about 60 miles west of Santiago. In April, he obtained his second release.

In May, the air force imprisoned him again, informing his wife

that there were no records showing how he had escaped their jurisdiction in October. He remains in prison without charges and has been fired from his factory post as an alleged political extremist. His wife and children have lived for the last several months on his severance pay of about \$300.

Many junta supporters believe that the issue of repression is only a small facet of the dictatorship and one that has been magnified out of proportion by critics. Among anti-Marxists, there is a widespread feeling that support for the Allende government virtually constituted a crime and that most victims of repression are Marxists.

"Don't these people ever ask themselves what would have happened if the Marxists had won?" asked a woman who owns a boutique, as she emerged from a wedding in which the priest had made a brief allusion to "these troubled times."

Occasionally, however, even conservatives are taken aback by the junta's methods.

Recently, an trade business executive from La Reina, an upper-middle-class residential district, showed a friend the following order to attend a parent-teacher association meeting at his children's school:

"By order of the commander of military institutes, Brig. Gen. Nilo Floody, director of the Santa Rita School, asks all parents to a meeting which will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 20 hours sharp.

"Failure to comply with this citation will be more than sufficient cause for immediate detention."

Control of Schools
The junta has made increasingly stronger efforts to control the educational system partly out of a conviction that the spread of Marxist ideology began in the schools.

According to a circular sent to schools in the Santiago area on Aug. 22 by the commander of military institutes, officers or non-commissioned officers will eventually serve as liaison to school directors.

The circular lists a series of activities for which professors or administrative personnel can be denounced to the authorities:

- Propagation of ill-intentioned rumors on government activities or extremist groups.
- Commentaries on politics.
- Propagation of jokes or stories about the action of the junta or its members.
- Distortion of patriotic concepts and values.
- Failure to comply with schedules or programs of study.

While the "cleansing" of the elementary and secondary schools has only just begun, the purge at the university level is virtually over. Thousands of professors and students were suspended or expelled from the universities in the coup's aftermath.

No figures are available on how many of these expulsions were permanent. But a list recently made available by the University of Chile names 1,520 professors and administrative personnel that have been forced out of that institution's various campuses.

Mansfield Predicts Depression for U.S.
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 15 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., says the nation is in for a depression.

"Inflation, stagnation and recession all indicate that we are heading for a depression," he said at a political fund-raising dinner here Friday night.

"The job of government at this time, the job of the President and the Congress, isn't to put off the taking of the essential sacrifices. It is to insist that, insofar as it lies within our power and wisdom, the essential sacrifices will be equitably borne in this nation."



BONN MEETING—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gestures while talking with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Bonn yesterday.

Gromyko, Visiting Bonn, Is Given Assurances on European Parley

BONN, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today assured Andrei Gromyko of Bonn's support in making the conference on European security a success, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Genscher told the Soviet foreign minister that Bonn has a serious desire to see that the European security conference becomes a success.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in Bonn today for two days of talks on international and bilateral problems.

"The foreign minister [Mr. Genscher] told the Soviet foreign minister that Germany is working with energy to help bring about the success of the conference," the spokesman said.

He said that Mr. Genscher told the Russian that successful conclusion of the European security conference could create a better climate for East-West cooperation and thereby help lessen tension in Europe.

Mr. Genscher also pledged continuation of Bonn's policy of reconciliation with the peoples of Eastern Europe, initiated by former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the spokesman said.

Patrol Vessels Isolate 'France' In Strike Siege

LE HAVRE, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Coast guard cutters carrying gardarmen today isolated the strike-bound luxury liner France from communication with the shore while its rebellious crew members said they were organizing for a long siege.

The crew immobilized the 66,348-ton France three miles at sea on Wednesday when they refused to man the engines. They are demanding guarantees of employment following the vessel's scheduled withdrawal from service Oct. 25.

Maritime unions ordered a strike throughout the 437-ship French merchant fleet for tomorrow and Tuesday to support the 989 members of the ship's 2,500-man crew who are aboard the vessel.

"We are organized for a long siege," a spokesman for the crew said. "We have tripled the chores so the men will have their minds occupied. We have four movie showings a day and the television works, everywhere so we can get the news."

The port authorities banned any approach to within 100 yards of the liner "to insure international security."

French Fleet Due In Indian Ocean

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP).—France will strengthen its naval presence in the Indian Ocean next month with an aircraft carrier, a frigate, a destroyer, two tankers and a detachment of marines, authoritative sources said today.

They said that the French government does not want the ocean, through which Persian Gulf oil is transported to Europe, to be controlled by fleets of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The two superpowers have task forces patrolling the ocean and are engaged in a dispute over the establishment of naval bases there.

Antiques Recovered

DOORN, the Netherlands, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The police have recovered valuable antiques stolen in July from the former home of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. It was disclosed here. Two men, a 20-year-old German and a 22-year-old Dutchman, have been detained.

For First Time Since Cease-Fire Pact 20 Months Ago

Four Groups of Thieu Critics Organizing on a Wide Scale

By Philip A. McComb

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (WP).—The political opposition here is openly organizing on a wide scale for the first time since the January, 1973, cease-fire.

Catholics, Buddhists, newspapermen and politicians have attacked President Nguyen Van Thieu for alleged personal corruption and failure to move toward real peace.

President Thieu has responded unevenly to the attacks, with police tactics and with hints that major democratic reforms may soon be implemented. He has tried, without success so far, to restart talks with the Communists, using Indonesian President Suharto as an intermediary.

Last weekend 5,000 Catholics marched to protest corruption in the northern city of Hue. Police broke up the demonstration with tear gas and clubs and beat up the leader, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh.

Father Thanh had publicly read a document, called Indictment No. 1, accusing President Thieu of illegally enriching himself through half a dozen forms of corruption.

During the last week, Catholics in Danang, Bien Hoa, Can Tho and Saigon have been planning demonstrations. Police and special military units reportedly surrounded churches and pagodas, broke up meetings and harassed dissidents.

The Catholic anti-corruption movement began gathering steam in June, when 301 priests called a press conference and released a statement denouncing Mr. Thieu.

Police kept newsmen out of that press conference and confiscated copies of the statement.

Many of these protesting priests have been considered political conservatives. All are anti-Communist.

The Buddhists have focused on Mr. Thieu's failure to achieve peace.

CIA Reports Go Directly to Ford Under New Setup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (WP).—In a move that pleases U.S. intelligence officials, President Ford has reversed a policy of his predecessor and is receiving direct from the CIA a daily written report on global intelligence matters.

During the Nixon years, according to White House sources, the daily CIA report was generally routed to the President by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also serves as national security adviser, or by senior White House aides.

One result of this procedure, sources say, was that the CIA was never sure how much Mr. Nixon saw or read and what, if any, questions or comments he raised.

Although the switch under Mr. Ford may not bring any more information to the President's attention than in the past, many officials view the change as important in terms of assuring full access to the presidency for various important elements within the federal bureaucracy.

Mr. Ford began receiving his reports directly from the CIA when he was Vice-President and asked that the practice be continued after he assumed the presidency.

Quiescent since the cease-fire, the militant An Quang arm of the Buddhist church two weeks ago endorsed a new organization called the Forces for National Reconciliation.

Sen. Vu Van Mau, leader of the Buddhist slate in the Senate, said in an interview that the new organization will provide a rallying point for all anti-Thieu forces. He said: "Until now Thieu has continued to apply policies that have thwarted the coming of peace."

In the 20 months since the cease-fire Mr. Thieu has successfully held down the opposition with police tactics and by accusing all critics of being pro-Communist.

But now, with even the U.S. Congress balking at Mr. Thieu's hard line, Sen. Mau's new organization aims to tread the tricky middle road between the President and the Communists in an effort, the senator said, to implement the Paris agreement and bring about "national reconciliation on the basis of self-determination by the people."

Another opposition rallying point has been the recent furor here over press censorship. Not only have newspapers been censored and their press runs confiscated but also journalists have been arrested for writing stories about government corruption and their meetings broken up by policemen.

A large group of opposition deputies in the National Assembly has called for abolition of press censorship and the government says that it is considering the proposal. Two days ago, 300 journalists, writers and politicians declared their opposition to press censorship.

"To have press freedom we've got to overthrow the regime and not just the press code," a politician said at their meeting. Police did not break up the session.

200 Reds Said Slain
SAIGON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Government forces killed at least 200 North Vietnamese soldiers yesterday in a daylong artillery battle for the only road link to the northern city of Hue, field officers said.

Two regiments of the North Vietnamese 324th Division fired more than 1,000 mortar, rocket and artillery rounds into government positions at La Son base, 15 miles southwest of Hue, the officers said.

Casualties among the 1,000 government defenders were not immediately reported.

The camp defends Highway 1 and its fall would constitute enemy encroachment of Hue, which has been the scene in recent days of anti-government turmoil.

Uganda, Tanzania, Accord Reported

NAIROBI, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Uganda and Tanzania have agreed to exchange prisoners and cease their propaganda war, President Mohammed Sidi Barre of Somalia, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said yesterday.

Speaking at Nairobi Airport before leaving for Somalia after a two-day visit to Kenya, President Sidi Barre said the agreement had been reached after his talks with President Idi Amin of Uganda and Tanzanian Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa.

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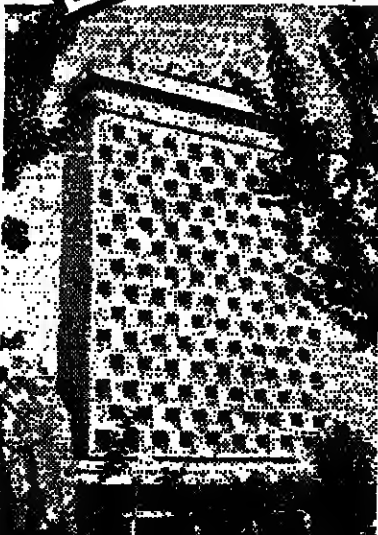
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The End of Prester John

The legend of Prester John—John the Priest—wandered over a good bit of Asia before it settled in the highlands of Abyssinia. But perhaps Prester John had always been African—geography in the early Middle Ages was fairly fluid, and reports of isolated Christian communities, long outward in the first great missionary wave of the faith, must have come from many sources. Yet in Abyssinia—modern Ethiopia—the faith did persist, in a form heretical to Rome, but with deep, ancient roots, appealing strongly to the imagination of a Europe that felt menaced by Islam and tempted toward its own massive thrust around the world. And now, in the person of Haile Selassie, King of Kings, perhaps the last true Prester John has been deposed, succeeded by a figurehead behind which the Ethiopian Army will exert its anonymous, institutionalized authority.

Newer worlds thrust themselves into Ethiopia at times in its history—the Portuguese were among the first, four centuries ago; the British did not arrive in force until past the middle of the nineteenth century, and did not stay; the Italians were soundly trounced a little later, to return, with Fascist trappings, in 1935.

It was then that the modern world became fully cognizant of Ethiopia, and of Haile Selassie, the lonely little figure who asked the help of the League of Nations, and received none of importance. Addis Ababa sounded strangely in the world's ears then,

the primitive capital at the end of a thin string of rail from Djibouti, with a primitive army that fought Mussolini's planes like the forces of Montezuma battling Spanish guns and horses.

Unlike Montezuma, Haile Selassie returned to his capital and to his power, but in a world that transformed the one and was to cripple the other. Ambivalent toward progress, yet pressed by it, and upholding it in theory and a reasonable amount of practice, Haile Selassie was a great man in the new Africa but of diminishing importance to the new Ethiopia. Like Pope John XXIII in the Vatican, the Prester John of the post-war years opened windows to the newer winds that were abroad. Perhaps it is a pity, for drama and for a certain justice, that unlike the other John, this Prester John lived to feel the full force of the blast.

In an era when one is more likely to associate Addis Ababa with Ethiopian Airlines than with warriors draped in lionskins, the fall of Haile Selassie can still revive memories of legend and poetry, of Prester John and Rasselas. And, in fact, there is food for thought, both for the deposed king and those who deposed him in the lines with which Samuel Johnson opened his epic: "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantom of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the history of Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia."

Another Russian Grain Raid?

The Russians continue to keep secret the crop information which would indicate whether or not they again plan to sneak into the world grain market, which means essentially the American market, and buy up huge supplies to make up for domestic shortfalls. The last time they did this, in 1972, they bought nearly 20 million tons of grain and, in the process, virtually emptied international food reserves and gave a tremendous push to world inflation. Partially as a result, the United States then undertook to make the Russians provide regular information that would prevent a repeat raid. This effort produced the Soviet-American agricultural agreement of 1973. In that agreement, however, Moscow refused to accept any obligation to report on carry-over stocks, i.e., how much grain is left over from the last harvest. And though they did agree to supply "relevant information" on production, they have denied an American team permission to inspect wheat fields in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

From the Soviet viewpoint, it is understandable why the Kremlin should wish to conceal its hand. If the harvest is bad, Moscow wants to be able to get the best deal possible in the foreign marketplace. Moreover, it wishes to make it as difficult as possible for the United States to extract payment for grain not only in hard currency but, as Secretary of State Kissinger has indicated the United States wants to do, in political concessions as well. But the Russians did not accept a formal obligation to provide crop information. Their refusal to honor that commitment casts a disagreeable light on their attitude to détente. And the United States has good economic as well as political reasons to hold the Russians to strict terms.

The way to do this is for the United States to dispose of its farm exports in three categories. In the first category should

come regular customers like Europe, Japan and China. They are friends or political partners, they pay, and they are regular customers who, unlike the Russians, do not conceal their hand and do not play the grain market as though it were a poker game. In the second category, which ought to overlap the first more than it actually does, should be hungry nations without the money to buy anywhere near the food they need. Friendship, diplomacy and humanitarianism all are relevant considerations here.

The Russians should come only in a third category, for they are not only adversaries but market wreckers. It is presumptuous of them to hold that whenever their own crop falls short they will use their money and political weight to muscle into the American food-export line, shoving aside our regular customers and our needy friends and contributing to shortages and inflation as only a big occasional buyer can. This is particularly the case right now when world supplies are short. The United States is under no obligation to let the Russians into the line on their own terms. On the contrary, it has a contrary obligation to run its food exports according to a conscious national policy of its own.

Secretary of Agriculture Butz continues to indulge the fanciful notion of a "free" international grain market. But it is precisely this "freedom" which produced the fiasco of 1972. The Russians must be required to provide crop information in the manner of other buyers, and in the manner contemplated by the 1973 Soviet-American agricultural agreement. Meanwhile, the United States must tighten the timing requirement for reports of export commitments by American grain traders, in order to let the government know what's going on before the moment to do anything about it has passed. Without these steps, Washington is tempting a repeat of the Russian grain raid of 1972.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Amnesty in the U.S.

Gerald Ford will study amnesty "case by case" . . . Watergate is not dead! One month after Mr. Nixon's departure, America is once more plunged into the nightmare of Watergate because of the blunders of the man whose transfer into power meant the end of "horror." After the wave of protests aroused by a possible amnesty in favor of all those who were involved in the many affairs related to Watergate, President Ford Wednesday decided to make a step backward. . . . America now fears that the truth will be forever hidden. In acting so soon—in pardoning Mr. Nixon—Gerald Ford leads many Americans, who would have easily accepted a pardon after judicial action, to think that the presidency is untouchable. . . . It is from the trial of the six indicted persons that Americans had hoped to know who has done what in the Watergate

scandal. . . . A general pardon might mean covering up the cover-up.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

U.S.-Turkish Relations

Whatever the future may bring for relations between the U.S.A. and Turkey, one thing is already certain: They will be heavily influenced by Cyprus. If this wound continues to fester, if no accommodation can be reached, and still more if the Turkish Army launches new attacks, the result for the ties between Ankara and Washington cannot be adverse. America will be compelled to revise a Turkish policy that has remained stable since the '50s, and Turkey will assuredly react with indignation to any reduction in support. Such reaction would lead to increasing aloofness from the West, and this is only one of the reasons why it will be extremely important to find a solution to the Cyprus problem in the next few weeks or months.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

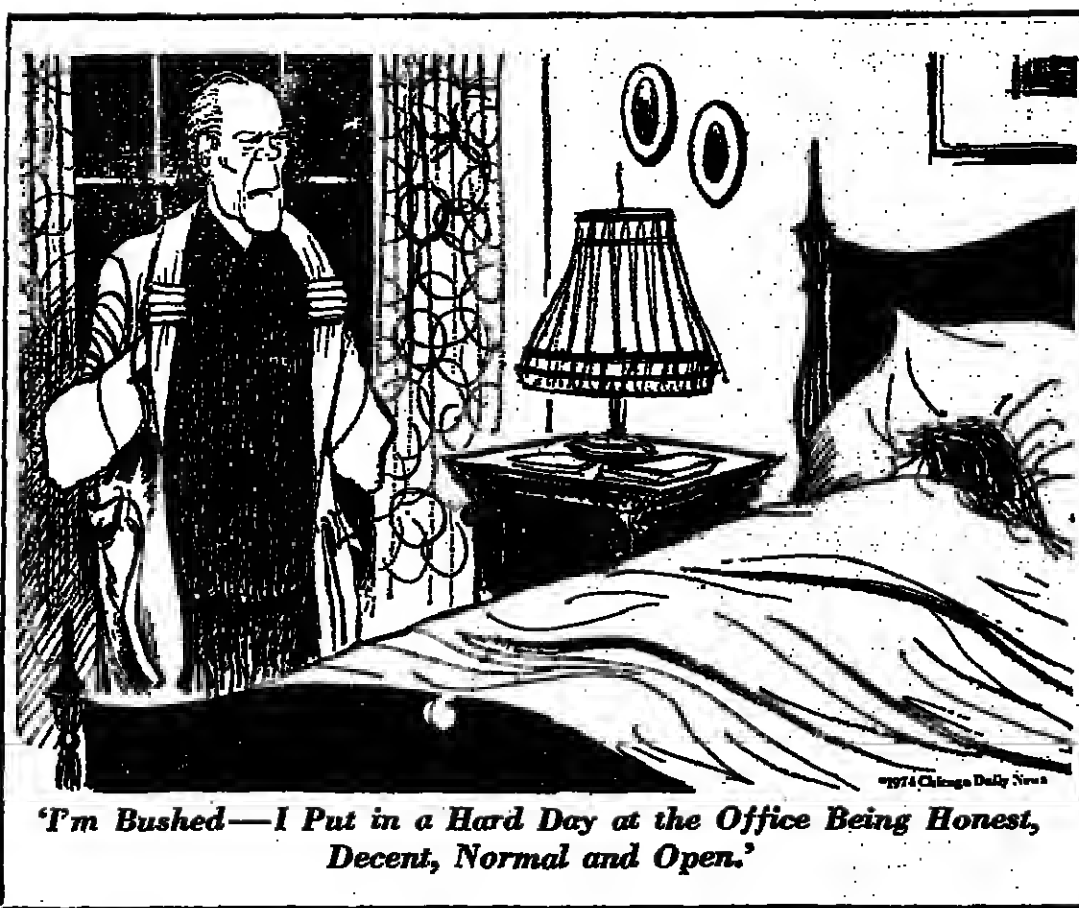
September 16, 1899

LONDON—All the papers here publish an interview which President Kruger is said to have granted a press correspondent on Thursday evening: "Why must there be a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal?" said the President. "Why cannot we go to arbitration to settle the differences between the two countries? This is the only sane approach."

Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1924

LONDON—This city may finally be able to see D.W. Griffith's new picture, "Love and Sacrifice," after all, or so the latest reports indicate. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the president of the British Board of Censors, is said to have agreed to look at the film again. The film is about the American Revolution and it was banned so as not to stir up bad feelings here.



An Honorable and Prudent Pardon

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the presidential pardon, a few observations:

• It is objected that Richard Nixon has not shown a proper contrition, that he did not "apologize." I do not think this is the fact.

"No words can describe the depths of my regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency, a nation I so deeply love and an institution I so greatly respect."

What do they want from him? He even went so far as to advise his earlier misadventures on his critics. "I know that many fair-minded people believe that my motivation and actions in the Watergate affair were intentionally self-serving and illegal. I now understand how my own mistakes and misjudgments have contributed to that belief and seem to support it. This burden is the heaviest one of all to bear."

• It is objected that as Nixon now stands, the record doesn't establish whether Richard Nixon was actually guilty. Stuff and nonsense. There isn't anyone around who believes that Richard Nixon wasn't in fact guilty of complicity in the cover-up. To demonstrate it before a jury would be a venture in redundancy.

When Eichmann was seized and tried in Israel, it wasn't because it was required that his guilt be "proved." What the Israelis wanted, for reasons altogether understandable, was a show trial. What some of Nixon's critics want is a show trial. These Jacobinical passions President Ford has declined to appease, and he is right in declining to do so.

• The argument that it is now established that all men are not equal under the law is superfluous. We are governed under a Constitution that gives the president the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States." Perhaps executive clemency should be done away with altogether. But no one is saying that. So long as the prerogative survives, it is precisely a call to discrimination.

President Lincoln, commending the sentence of death for a lonely private on one occasion in the Civil War, would not have denied that he had discriminated in favor of the object of his compassion. If it is required to be proved, before an executive can extend clemency, that everyone else in identical circumstances also receive clemency, the instrument could never be used, because research into the question would be endless and conclusions ambiguous.

• It is not correct to say that Mr. Nixon's confederates are to be punished even if Mr. Nixon gets off scot-free. Mr. Nixon's principal offense was a political crime. He lied, systematically, to the American people. The June tape that was the proximate cause of his resignation revealed only that he was lying while in the White House, to discourage an investigation, pleading national security.

That was an utterly trivial offense. It was magnified by Mr. Nixon's public posture. For this he has been brutally—though fairly—punished. Ejected from the White House, exiled from the esteem of the countrymen who had given him the greatest vote in presidential history; that was his punishment. So we want to send him to jail for double punishment?

His confederates were not publicly elected personnel, and their punishment can only come from a court of law. If the judges decide that the official pardon granted to Nixon is itself grounds for declining to convict the confederates, well let them go ahead

and make that decision. Who's going to stop them?

• The hysteria shown by, for instance, the editorial writer for *The New York Times* ("President Ford has failed in his duty to the republic, made a mockery of the claim of equal justice before the law, promoted renewed public discord, made possible the clouding of the historical record, and undermined the human values he sought to invoke" etc.) is an ugly phenomenon. Moreover, it is self-justifying.

If there is to be discord, it will only be because it has been stimulated. The Constitution does not specify that the president shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons only when there is a clear popular sanction for the granting of said pardons. It authorizes the president to make up his mind respecting clemency and my own feeling is that President Ford has acted honorably, prudently, and charitably.

The Messy U.S. Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The economic bad news in the United States came in all shapes and sizes last week and it came from all directions.

In New York the stock market went down, down, down. In Detroit auto prices went up. In Vienna oil producers dashed hopes of a price cut. In Washington the wholesale price index rose at an annual rate of nearly 50 per cent last month, and a White House meeting of labor leaders showed a non-meeting of minds with the administration.

What emerges from these developments is the jumbled character of the present economic distress. There is no textbook answer for the trouble, no clean line of broad policy likely to work, no unified game plan which applies.

What would be useful is a variety of messy activities undertaken on a case by case basis along a broad front. And the main question now is whether President Ford can go against his ideological bent to learn that lesson, and then shape his team of economic advisers accordingly.

Mr. Ford approaches economic problems with a well-defined bias toward two broad policy lines traditionally recommended for lifting inflation. First, he is partial to slowing economic activity by holding down the money supply. But interest rates are already so high that any increase would totally disrupt economic activities sensitive to credit conditions—activities such as housing and the stock market.

Oil and food costs, which lie at the root of the latest surge in wholesale prices, need to be brought under control—perhaps by foreign policy action.

Is why so many of the economists at the Sept. 5 White House meeting recommended some easing of interest rates.

Mr. Ford's second bias is in favor of cutting down on government spending. Such cuts would not only restrain demand, they would lessen government borrowing, thus making it possible to hold down the money supply without raising interest rates through the roof.

But the general weakness of the economy makes almost all groups especially keen to get their share of government payments. The unions in particular suspect that Mr. Ford is only using the inflation as an excuse to cut into the social programs they have pushed through over the years. At the meeting in Washington on Sept. 5, they made plain their opposition to cuts of almost any kind. Their allies in the Democratic party sustained that position by voting against President Ford's request to freeze a civil service pay increase.

In these circumstances, the administration can only rely to a limited extent on tight money and budget-cutting. Unless he wants a bitter fight with labor and the Democratic party, the President must supplement his favorite courses of action with a variety of other moves designed to ease particular concerns and interests.

Something special has to be done for the housing industry, utilities and the stock market. Oil and food costs, which lie at the root of the latest surge in wholesale prices, need to be brought under control—perhaps by foreign policy action.

Above all, the sense of fair play, of a general sacrifice and restraint for the common interest, needs to be developed. That means a way of checking the most egregious examples of unjustified wage hikes and costumed wage demands. It means what is called an income policy, with some guidelines for wages and profits.

Mr. Ford is apparently unclear as to how far he is prepared to move away from his old ideological bias. The economic meetings leading up to the summit at the end of this month are at least partly a means of self-education.

The test lies chiefly in personnel. Mr. Ford has inherited from President Nixon a team of economic advisers little suited to take messy actions of a wide variety of fronts. Budget Director Roy Ash has principled objections to government intervention in the private economy. So does Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, while slightly more flexible, lacks the stature and conceptual authority to be the dominant figure in economic policy.

So in gauging future economic policy, Washington is paying more attention to men than words. If Mr. Ford stands pat with his present team, the outlook will indeed be bleak. If he opens the lists, if he takes on activists prepared to restrain wages and profits by forcing the issue on tip-offs, then he might yet contain inflation without an awful recession running through to 1976.

An Inquiry

Ford: Into the Storm

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—Why did he do it? The public effects of President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon are clearly bad. But speculation as to his private motives continues here unabated.

Unless the President gives a clear statement of the reasons for his decision, no definitive explanation is possible. But it is reasonable to assume that like most of us when we make a major decision, President Ford had a mixture of motives.

As a politician, he may have calculated that the sooner he cleared up his Nixon problem the better.

As a private person, he is kindly and compassionate. Richard Nixon has been his political colleague and friend for 25 years, not a close personal friend—Nixon has only two or three intimates—but sufficiently close to make him feel a sense of obligation and concern.

Nixon, sure to go down in American history as one of the really great charlatans, skillfully played upon Ford's sympathies. He floated rumors that his health was rapidly deteriorating. Through Nixon loyalists still in the Cabinet and the White House staff, he planted the fear in the President's mind that he—Nixon—might commit suicide if the pardon did not arrive soon.

An Old Dodge

Sudden bad health is, of course, the oldest dodge of the criminal defendant. One is reminded of Albert B. Fall, one of the chief figures in the Teapot Dome scandal, arriving for his trial in a wheelchair, clutching a cane, and wearing a shirttail three sizes too big. Fall uttered the famous phrase, "I am not a politician, I am a doctor," and promptly pretended to faint.

Fall's counsel pleaded to the jury to send this dying "back to the sunshine of Mexico." The judge, with asperity worthy of Judge Slinn, told the jury: "Nelson, nor I have anything to do with this case on the evidence nothing else."

Convinced for habeas corpus, sentenced to prison for a Fall recovered his health remarkably speed and live another dozen years, dying ripe age of 83. I predict Nixon, phlegmatic and melanocholic, will die the same. Clearly he was in distraught last week to Ford's contrary to his knee the pardon totally on its terms. Would that we all put our interests so well we are distraught.

Unburdened by a conscience and unconcerned about himself, Nixon is loath to remove or shame. His ego protects his body a psychosomatic distress. For he now will go serenely, decades embroiling the and fantasizing his memoir another year or two, he will savor statements and giving day interviews.

As Rep. John Anderson, told a reporter in what was the quote of the year: "We were ever stupid enough to this awful man would feed like one of MacArthur's officers? He was always to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into oblivion."

Granted that Ford was indeed a bit by the Clifford of American politics and that on grounds of sympathy and political pardon was always in the question still has to be why as a politician, he proceeded more carefully regard to the terms and timing?

His Record

To arrive at an answer political question, Ford's career has to be borne in. As House minority leader never disagreed with the substance of legislation, on appointments closest thing to a dissent record contains is a single against a mass transit bill. During his time as Vice-President, when he have been quietly preparing self to deal with inflation the other serious problem he knew would soon be responsibility, Ford was baring the country making table speeches and confounding conferences with a sag defense of Nixon.

"The weight of the does not justify the impeachment," he said House Judiciary Committee pared to vote—as if he ally and the thousands of of silence.

If Ford had been a member of the Judiciary Committee, little doubt that he would be ranged with Reps. V. Dennis and Sandman, if defending his party chief the evidence and the press of common sense.

In short, Ford became a lion's leader because he very good follower. When made him Vice-President was no written warranty anted his political image or sensitivity. On the occasion of his first month in the denial cockpit he has displayed more of those than most observers than possess. But as the hum of the past week should told you, our new pilot in this plane by the seat of his pants. Keep your seat fastened.

BRUSSELS.

when even they will recognize that John Wayne is not qualified to act as the commander of a nation and that James Bond is no more than a pornographic propaganda sickness.

Perhaps they can understand that the Green Berets, who were first trained in Germany secretly by ex-Nazi officers only to surface in Vietnam as a new Gestapo type unit, truly do not warrant the honor we bestowed on the Commando and Ranger Units during World War II.

I would like to see President Ford address right wing groups with firm and reasonable anger with some of these truths. I would guess that history will also bear out that the arrogance and corruption among the Asian aristocracy and the military contributed more aid and comfort to the enemy than all our draft dodgers en masse. Perhaps it is simply the time to make clear that the

A Federation of Provinces

Does Europe's Future Lie Back in the Middle Ages?

Northcote Parkinson, who wrote the following article, is the British author and his who originated the economic and political theories known as Parkinson's Laws.



C. Northcote Parkinson

Response

Although slowly beginning to adjust to this new situation, the countries of Europe have much of the 20th century fighting each other. This is in which they were engaged due to the recent felt in Germany and Italy the small part each had in the previous period of expansion. These two wars had been excluded by their nature of their geographical position, but their annihilation in itself was a bitter memory of their importance. These had the countries associated, actively, with the Empire. They had thus the leadership of Christendom and saw themselves as a consequence they had been rather pointedly when not fighting each other nations of Europe have been going within their own borders socialism versus the rest, as not until after World II that they became aware of the Asian advance. The need was then for Europe to cover some sense of unity, to prevent World War III, to form some sort of front to external pressure. This has been some tentative discussions about a possible States of Europe, coupled a first move towards dissolving some of the barriers made for continued discussion from the difficulties of political federation, the idea of European unity, that economic co-operation would be at least a step in the right direction. It was possible to bring six countries into the EEC or Common Market, later to be joined by the United Kingdom. This organization was to three objections from beginning. The purpose was to be a common market, to be a common market. It had all the seeds inherent in this put the economic cart in front

of the political horse. It was then weakened still further by the fact that it covered only a part of Europe.

Within these apparent limitations it has had a measure of success, for an immediate conflict between its members would seem to be highly improbable. Given some later measures of political as opposed to economic federation, the United States of Europe may, as its advocates claim, become more of a reality and less of a dream.

What is strange about this aspiration is that the planners of European unity would seem to pay no attention to the model from which their inspiration derives. There may be defects (and there obviously are) in the American Constitution, but the U.S.A. does, at least present us with an example of a more or less successful federation.

But the United States of Europe, as now planned, would not have the slightest resemblance to the U.S.A., the differences being those of proportion and scale. The fifty states in the American union have an average population of about four million.

The states vary in both area and population, some as big as California and others quite small, but most are near the average and each is an efficient unit of administration within the federal structure, the Constitution carefully defining the limits of state freedom and federal interference. It would be reasonable to assume that the American example is an illustration of what has proved workable.

Europe this side of the Iron Curtain has a population of over 250 million, four nations of the fifteen having roughly fifty million each. Too small as an economic unit, each nation-state is too large to be administratively efficient.

Those which were unified more recently—Germany and Italy—retain a system of provincial administration. Those unified at an earlier period—Great Britain and France—are centralized to the point of lunacy, being totally unlike the other large countries of the world such as the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., India, China, Canada and Australia.

There is no obvious way of absorbing Britain and France into a unified Europe for they were formed for purposes of war and indeed largely for the purpose of war against each other. An early step, therefore, in the unification must be to break down the larger nations into units of the right size. As a matter of efficiency more than as a matter of sentiment the units which make up a United States of Europe should be at least comparable to each other in population and area.

There can be no true federation where there is a grotesque difference in scale as between Germany and Luxembourg. It has been the effect of nationalism to harden the frontiers—not to mention the arteries. There have been traditions of hostility between France and Britain, between Germany and France. Could we not establish a happier relationship between Hanover and Anglia, Provence and Piedmont, Bavaria and Burgundy, Brittany and Wales?

The provinces of Europe are clearly residue under national administration which seem so human and remote. The idea is current that the time for nationalism has passed.

No attempt has been made in the accompanying map to propose what provinces should be formed or where their boundaries should be drawn. These are questions which must be decided in the light of the loyalties and affinities which are found to exist. All that the reader need take seriously is the general pattern which would result.

State Governments

National governments would remain, especially for purposes of defense, but for all the more domestic matters—security, finance, education, welfare and health—the provincial or state government would assume control.

There are many good reasons to prefer this decentralized system, but emphasis should be laid on three of them.

To begin with, we shall have to defend Europe against Asia in the years to come, not merely in military terms but as against the whole weight of a different civilization. Our values and our standards of conduct will be to peril and our numbers will be relatively few.

Asian pressure is already to be felt from Japan, and can be felt from China, from Yagu to Zen Buddhism, from Marxism to Judo; and this pressure will be redoubled as the century draws to its close. To resist an actual

invasion requires an overall strategy for Europe. To resist an undermining influence, a planned sedition, and sectarian strife, there must be a strong provincial autonomy. The threatened medieval kingdom gave exceptional powers to each governor of a frontier province or fortress, each Count Palatine, each Marcher Lord.

In the same way, the later medieval castle was so planned that each tower could offer a separate defense, one holding on even after others had fallen. This must be our pattern for the future. Northern Ireland offers to the world a classic example of how not to do it. One must decentralize to meet the more insidious form of attack.

In actual practice the central governments of today are mostly careful to concentrate all their key functions (Treasury, National Bank, Television, Radio and War Office) in a single square mile of a single capital city, liable to capture by a brigade of infantry and a squadron of tanks. The more democratic governments are among the most suicidal, the death wish being the first plank in their party platform.

The second great advantage of a provincial pattern of administration is that it would end the dreary, degrading and dangerous contest between the more and less socialist types of government. Our present national legislatures are a battleground for contrasting parties which want to nationalize industry or the health service, which want to support or undermine the in-

UN Contingent

Answer—The U.S. knows the situation perfectly well from satellite observation. Our wartime losses have indeed been made up by our Soviet friends and I would certainly hope that we are stronger now than before. However, I think you should see Israel propagandists against Syria as an attempt to get still more arms from America and to try to re-politicize the Middle East situation with the Soviets on one side and the Americans on the other. And by waving this alleged Soviet threat, they are hoping to justify to their public opinion and to American public opinion a return to their



Mr. Parkinson's Map.

dependence of the schools, which have a new lease of life. The great achievements in architecture, music, learning and art derive very largely from such places as Florence, Venice, Salzburg, Edinburgh and Bath. The trend which has more recently centralized the creative arts in Paris and London has probably lessened the total achievement.

Given a new importance, the provincial capitals might revive in the cultural sense, each the center of an active society, each with its own university, theater and opera house. Germany's supremacy in 18th century music owed much to the fact that each of its provincial capitals had its chapel royal and court orchestra.

An Example

If one railway line is nationalized, another co-operative and a third one left to private industry, an annual return will show us which is the most profitable, which is the most accident-prone and which is actually bankrupt.

As things are now managed, all the coal mines are in private ownership one day and are all nationalized the day after.

If industrial disputes should multiply and output fall, it can be argued that conditions have changed and that this would have happened in any case. Only by running two systems parallel can we discover which is the better.

The third great advantage of a provincialized administration is

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Jobert Battles to Preserve Gaullism's Separate Identity

By James Goldborough

PARIS (UPI)—Michel Jobert, President Georges Pompidou's last foreign minister and the man most responsible for wrecking Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plans for forging a New Atlantic charter, is one of a handful of men now trying to keep Gaullism alive, to keep it from being totally assimilated into the centrist designs of the present government. Silent during the last few months on foreign affairs, he agreed to make a few observations before publication of a book next month.



Michel Jobert

In many ways, Mr. Jobert reminds one of Mr. Kissinger. He has intelligence and is singularly convinced that his is the only way. The attraction of the two men had for each other was built of these similar qualities and of diplomatic challenge: the feeling that each was defending his national interests, and that these interests were in conflict.

The main criticism of Mr. Jobert in present ruling circles is of the means he used, which at their high point approached the Olympian style of Charles de Gaulle. The present occupants of the Elysee Palace refer to Mr. Jobert's foreign policy as "violent." There was never any intention of including him in the new government. There is a mistrust and uneasiness between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Jobert that an official calls "visceral and undefinable."

Mr. Jobert's last great performance was at the Washington energy conference in February. Disagreeing with U.S. designs and abandoned by its European partners, France was isolated. Mr. Jobert, however, the West Germans enough that then Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt said it, forced to choose between Paris and Washington, Bonn would take Washington.

"I did that in a spirit of malice," remarked Mr. Jobert of the energy conference action. "I wanted our partners to reflect on what they were doing." His relations with Mr. Schmidt, now the Chancellor, were not good.

The French felt betrayed in Washington, and Mr. Jobert later referred to his European Economic Community partners as "traitors" to the European cause. He reflected the deepest roots of Gaullism, going back to the Gen. de Gaulle-Konrad Adenauer relationship, "France," Mr. Jobert said in retrospect, "can only have an understanding with Germany if Germany ceases to be the spokesman for Washington."

There is strong evidence that, toward the end of his life, President Pompidou became more intransigent in his views. Pierre Messmer, his last prime minister, explained in this month's issue of "Expansion" that he "changed Gaullism's character. He became very irritable." In a hard judgment last week, Raymond Aron called Mr. Pompidou, at the end, "paralyzed by disease and discouraged by failures." Mr. Jobert translated Mr. Pompidou's intransigence into foreign policy. How much of that intransigence was Mr. Pompidou's and how much Mr. Jobert's?

Mr. Jobert said: "President Pompidou stayed in charge of things to the end, giving orders, issuing directives—up to the last cabinet meeting."

Intransigence is part of the legacy of Gaullism. As Brian Crozier points out in his new

biography of Gen. de Gaulle, "De Gaulle never negotiated." Or as Raymond Tournoux quotes Gen. de Gaulle in his newest book, "governments don't negotiate, they give orders." Much of the Gaullist myth is intransigence, and Mr. Jobert came to symbolize it. There is no doubt that he is appalled by the present government's approach: "Anything is possible because this government lacks conviction," he said. "In Gaullism, there was conviction."

Conviction in what? Conviction in what Mr. Jobert called the "French imperatives," which can be loosely defined as national independence inside an independent Europe. Despite what he regards as the present government's lack of conviction, Mr. Jobert does not believe the government can derive from these imperatives. "Any government must be obliged to follow our policies," he said.

Asked if new governments might not wish to put an end to the Gaullist quarrels of the past, Mr. Jobert replied: "The quarrels of Gaullism are the quarrels of France."

For Mr. Jobert, last year—it was to have been the "Year of Europe"—was when American and European interests finally diverged. He described it as a "clash of interests, an economic clash without which there would have been no political problem."

France moved to defend its interests, he said, in trade, energy, agriculture. He admitted that for some other nations—West Germany, Britain—things were not so simple. "Germany is in reality stuck on all sides." Still, he said: "Germany must be European, not Atlantic." But for France, he insisted, policy is clear and simple.

He has an unusual way of viewing Britain. "A Labor victory in the next elections would be best for France," he said, in that it would give the continental nations time to put the real Europe back on its feet. "We were obliged to let Britain into the community because there really was no way to keep it out any longer." A Conservative victory, he said, would simply compound European problems. Labor "wants to take Britain out of the community," a policy he apparently favors.

Mr. Jobert is amazed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have complained publicly that President Ford made no reference to Europe in his inaugural address to Congress. "I cannot understand why he would complain. In his place I would be happy that the United States didn't mention Europe. It is a good sign. It is better that way."

He made it clear that he feels that Mr. Kissinger made a great mistake in attempting a new Atlantic charter, and that Europe was one place that the Kissinger genius for "obstinately putting his ideas into action" failed. In his book, "Memoirs d'Avenir," Mr. Jobert promised there would be considerable detail on Mr. Kissinger and the problems of last year.

To succeed, Mr. Jobert's embryonic political movement must set itself apart from the government's policies—even though the government includes many Gaullists, including the prime minister, Jacques Chirac. Mr. Jobert must play on the same feelings—and stress the same "imperatives" as did Gen. de Gaulle, and later Mr. Pompidou. He must do this despite strong evidence here that Gaullist methodology, and some of its analysis, does not pull many votes anymore.

While political forces here seem to be evolving into two distinct camps, one leftist, one centrist, Mr. Jobert will be fanning the flames that fed Gaullism and kept the Gaullist party alive and apart in one form or another since World War II.

Gaullism has become a tribe in search of a chief, and Mr. Jobert is a candidate. "I will say what I think on government policies," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's biggest failure, he said, is economic. "Just after an election is the time to be tough. He should tell the people how serious the situation is. A policy of pleasing should not determine a government's program."

If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's economic policies fail, he said, "all else will turn against him."

An Interview With Assad—Syria Sees New War or Israeli Pullback

Assad—The Israelis say have failed to bring the population back to the Golan Heights. The Golan Heights is constantly violating the ceasefire agreement and preparing for a new war. What is your answer?

Assad—Let's get a few straight. The return of the population to the Golan Heights is an internal affair and has the right to internal affairs. Moreover, signing the disengagement agreement and before actually signing the Golan Heights, the Israelis up or down the Golan Heights, half a dozen of the town's dwellings. You have yourself one collapsed house another. In some cases this one by putting large chains and pulling them down with a car. Kuneitra is now a completely leveled city—not 85 per cent 100 per cent. So where

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the weekly Friday marketplace for agents' brokers all over the world.

see the civilians supposed to dwell? And even if they could dwell there, what are they supposed to live off? Kuneitra was an agricultural town before. Now all of the arable land is still occupied by the Israelis.

Question—Why don't you send civilian workers back to rebuild Kuneitra?

Answer—You've seen the situation there. If you were a Syrian civilian, would you want to work right under enemy weapons, in some cases only a few meters away? And would you want to rebuild? A new city before the Israelis have returned its lifeblood, namely its agricultural land? It would be a pointless endeavor. Before giving up Kuneitra, the Israelis made sure it would remain until for human habitation for a long time, and now they are accusing us for not repopulating it. Let's be serious.

Question—Are you violating the disengagement agreement? What about the new road the Israelis say you are building to the top of Mount Hermon?

Answer—There is nothing in the agreement that says we cannot build a new road. But for your information, I want to tell you that we are not building a new road now. With the exception of a few hundred meters, we built this road during the Golan war. The Israelis seized the equipment which opened the road with thousands of bombs and shells from their planes and artillery, but this didn't stop us and we managed to get tanks and other vehicles to a number of peaks on top of the mountain. The Tourism Ministry is now even planning tourist sites along this road. So you see how the Israelis attempt to distort facts to serve their propaganda purposes. We signed the disengagement agree-

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad granted the following exclusive interview to Arnaud de Borchgrave, senior correspondent for Newsweek.

ment in good faith and with a very clear understanding that we would make a step toward complete withdrawal from our territory in implementation of Security Council Resolution 338.

Since then Mr. Rabin told you [in a Newsweek interview] that even if Syria was willing to concede to Israel the kind of peace agreement it claims to want, Israel would still not give up Golan. That is a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement as well as Resolution 338. So, as we see it, the Israelis are deliberately trying to provoke Syria in the hope of finding a pretext to launch what they call a pre-emptive strike.

Question—The Israelis claim there has been a massive buildup of Soviet weaponry in Syria, which has accelerated in recent weeks, and that you are now stronger than prior to the October war. Is this correct?

UN Contingent

Answer—The U.S. knows the situation perfectly well from satellite observation. Our wartime losses have indeed been made up by our Soviet friends and I would certainly hope that we are stronger now than before. However, I think you should see Israel propagandists against Syria as an attempt to get still more arms from America and to try to re-politicize the Middle East situation with the Soviets on one side and the Americans on the other. And by waving this alleged Soviet threat, they are hoping to justify to their public opinion and to American public opinion a return to their

ma remind you, is not here to police a cease-fire but to observe it.

Question—But will you give your consent for a second mandate?

Answer—First, let us see if there is going to be progress.

'End of Israel?'

Question—Rabin said a few days ago that Israel will not withdraw further from occupied territory without significant progress toward peace, and cannot accept Arab terms for a settlement because it would mean the "beginning of the end of Israel." So do we have another deadlock?

Answer—Justice, which is based on the UN Charter approved by all nations, requires that no nation occupy anyone else's territory and consequently this means withdrawal from Arab lands. And if such withdrawal leads to the end of Israel, as Rabin says, then this means that Israel itself is based on an invalid foundation. This is the only conclusion we can draw from Rabin's statement. No people in the world can imagine or expect that the man who is the first responsible official in the state of Israel would insist that the carrying out of justice and the implementation of the UN Charter would lead to the end of that state in whose name he speaks. Nor can we imagine that the world would defend a state based on an invalid foundation.

Question—Will UNDOF remain another six months after its first mandate expires at the end of November?

Answer—The agreement stipulates that UNDOF's mandate is for six months, renewable subject to our consent. And UNDOF, let

me remind you, is not here to police a cease-fire but to observe it.

Question—But will you give your consent for a second mandate?

Answer—First, let us see if there is going to be progress.

'End of Israel?'

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Hafez al-Assad

he regards as his responsibility, as the representative of Palestinians living in Jordan, to the PLO—and then let the PLO try to negotiate with the United States and/or Israel? Or should King Hussein be given the mandate by the Arab states?

Answer—With regard to the Israeli aggression as a whole, the PLO has a role to play and the limits of each role is a thing which is now under discussion among the parties concerned.

Question—If the West Bank remains blocked because of this impasse, would you favor the next step taking place in Sinai?

Answer—No, we are against any partial solutions. It wouldn't serve the purpose of peace. The problem should be treated as a whole—with radical treatment in order to achieve, at long last, a real and just peace.

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1974

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Euromarket

Bond Mart Activity Picks Up
With Specially Tailored Issues

By Carl Cervetti

PARIS, Sept. 15 (UPT)—A modest revival of new business in the Euromarket is under way as bankers tailor their wares to the demands of the marketplace. Ireland's Agricultural Credit Corp., for example, was able to increase the size of its fixed-rate financing to 13 million units of account (about 16 million) from the 10 million it initially announced.

The two prominent features of the issue were the relatively short five-year maturity and the government guarantee—both of which are essential if Mideast funds are to be attracted. In fact, some 30 per cent of the issue was placed with the Arabs, who are potentially the most potent force in the market.

Priced at 98 1/2 with a coupon of 10 per cent, the issue yields 10 1/2 per cent to maturity—a historically high yield and obviously a major selling point. Bankers report increasing interest in the Mideast for short-term high yielding and high quality paper and a notable desire for some currency diversification. Another issue denominated in U.S. dollars is expected this week.

From all reports, Arab investors are not much interested in paper with floating rates. However, there is clearly a market to be tapped. The issues for Amstar, Amstar and Brown, floated over the summer, are holding up very well in the secondary market with the former at a slight premium. Swiss banks, which manage a large pool of investment funds, have traditionally shunned floating-rate paper, but they were big buyers of Amstar—issued by an affiliate, Amstar, the Swiss aluminum company—and it

is now thought the banks are ready to drive their clients to buy this type of loan.

Such notes are also attractive to banks themselves. They can earn more from such loans than by participating in a syndicated bank credit and, if needed, they can resell their holdings in the secondary market whereas a bank loan is not easily resold.

Thus, conditions look favorable for the \$66-million loan currently on offer for Sté de l'Aluminium Rhône et Alpes, guaranteed by the French government.

The government, which itself has arranged a syndicated bank loan starting at three-eighths of a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR), was reportedly not eager to have its imprimatur on the Rhône-Alpes loan. This is to carry a rate of interest set every six months at three-quarters of a point over LIBOR for 10 years and the government was concerned that it was conceding too much to the market.

However, the days of a three-eighths point spread are over and bank loans of more than seven years are almost impossible to arrange in current market conditions.

If investors are willing, the Rhône-Alpes loan can be extended for up to 20 years after the fourth year; in return, the notes would then pay seven-eighths of a point over LIBOR. The note-holders in 1994 would have to give sixty days' notice to be redeemed at par or to extend for the extra five years.

The base LIBOR rate will be set by five reference banks, four of them—Manufacturers, Hanover, Credit Suisse, National Westminster and Westdeutsche

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	1973
Commodity Index	175.4	175.4	175.4
Current in circ.	229.5	229.5	229.5
Total loans	\$131,511,000	\$131,511,000	\$131,511,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,673,000	2,673,000	2,673,000
Auto production	172,285	172,285	172,285
Daily oil (bbls)	135,001	135,001	135,001
Flight car (bbls)	483,538	483,538	483,538
Electric power	24,507,000	24,507,000	24,507,000
Non-farm	187	187	187

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1974	1973	1972
Employed	86,312,000	86,312,000	86,312,000
Unemployed	4,885,000	4,885,000	4,885,000
Unemp. Prod.	\$1,187,500,000	\$1,187,500,000	\$1,187,500,000
Money supply	\$268,000,000	\$268,000,000	\$268,000,000
Cash in circ.	145.2	145.2	145.2
Consumer credit	177	177	177

*1972 figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100. The consumer price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R. Revised.

Landbank—will not doubt be quoting the equivalent of the prime rate. The fifth is a London-based consortium, Banque de Bruxelles-Drayton, and under present conditions will probably quote a higher rate, raising the average of the five.

This will encourage banks which do not get their own funds at the prime rate to participate in the loan. In addition, banks can get an underwriting commission of

three-eighths of a point and a selling commission of 1 1/4 per cent. Calculated on the average life of 7.9 years (a sinking fund begins operating in the first year) if all options to redeem the bonds are exercised, the commissions would add about 0.22 per cent to the yield if banks decide to hold the paper in their own portfolios.

For individuals, this loan, like

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Early Promise of Ford Administration Fades

By Thomas E. Mahoney

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPT)—Only one-third of the preliminary meetings—four sessions—have been held so far in preparation for the administration's heralded "economic summit" toward the end of the month. But a large catalogue of recommendations for dealing with specific problems has already been assembled and more are certain to come in the next two weeks. The American economy is obviously in need of repair.

Meanwhile, only five weeks of the new Ford administration have passed and some major difficulties have already surfaced after the highly promising start. The normal 100-day honeymoon with the new chief of state may not have ended, but the period of bliss may already be diminishing.

The warm initial relations with a receptive Congress and with various elements of society seem to be subsiding. There is an obvious need for reassessment and for some positive actions in the White House to restore confidence and cooperative attitudes.

On both counts—economic matters and political affairs—difficulties seem to be increasing day by day. Even top government officials concede that inflation and the course of the economy are worsening, rather than improving. And the administration's relatively few political actions so far have run into considerable questioning and debate.

Major disappointments. It is certainly unfair and unrealistic to conclude at this early date that the Ford administration will fail to fulfill the high hopes that greeted its inauguration, although it is clear that major disappointments have surfaced.

In a limited poll of business

opinion, there was definite concern over how the controversial pardon of Richard Nixon would affect the new administration's near-term relations with Congress in any effort to push through new economic programs and policies. But several businessmen and economists expressed the view that the administration would be more than ready to deal with the President's ability in the long run to deal effectively with domestic and international economic matters.

There has been no opportunity as yet to grade the President's handling of economic affairs, although that may occur fairly soon. The President has made no significant changes in economic policy at this point and has said that he would await the outcome of the "economic summit" before deciding what new programs ought to be initiated. His only action in that area was the announcement at the labor summit meeting Wednesday that he was making more federal

money immediately available this month (\$650 million) to finance about 86,000 new jobs in the public sector.

More funds have been pledged for that purpose later in the month. The expected rise in unemployment—and the need to take steps to combat it—has been one of the recurrent themes in several of the pre-summit meetings of various business and economic groups.

Another theme that has coursed through much of the economic meetings has been the need for easier money conditions and lower interest rates to aid the severely depressed housing industry, to ease the strains on the thrift institutions from heavy recent losses of deposits, to lower business borrowing costs and to reverse the collapsing confidence in the stock market.

The push for an easier monetary policy has not won much public sympathy among administration economic officials because of their fears over its effect on the long-term inflation picture. Moreover, the Federal Reserve has already relaxed moderately the excessively tight grip on the money supply that it applied last summer. Most advocates of easier money, however, are not satisfied with what has been done; they want a further loosening to bring the growth rate closer to the 5 per cent to 6 per cent annual rate that has been a Fed target.

Nevertheless, it is widely recognized in economic circles that only persistent and extended adherence to fiscal and monetary discipline will yield any significant long-term impact in the battle against inflation.

There is no instant remedy for an inflation that has been built up over a prolonged period—as this inflation period has been—

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPT)—Unfavorable economic news sent the stock market sharply lower last week as the Dow Jones Industrial Average ended at its lowest closing level in almost 12 years.

The stock sell-off at the New York Stock Exchange was broadly based, with the gold issues especially hard hit. No major stock group managed to end in the plus column.

Reflecting the lower trend, the widely followed Dow average finished the week down 50.89 points at 677.13. It was the lowest close since Nov. 19, 1963, when the Dow ended at 686.21. Since Aug. 5, when Richard Nixon announced he was resigning as president, the Dow has lost 185.37 points.

Search for news concerning the inflationary trend and the economy hurt the stock market throughout the week. Such news included the report from the Commerce Department that retail sales in August were disappointing and the announcement that wholesale prices jumped 3.9 per cent in August.

Adding to investors' jitters over the state of the economy was the gloomy report on Thursday from the Council of Economic Advisors on the prospect for housing starts.

Another depressant was the prediction by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the council, that the economy would continue to worsen through next spring with no let up in higher prices.

The stock market's biggest casualties this week were the gold-mining issues. They began to decline sharply Monday after a leading gold investment adviser, George Schaefer, who had previously been bullish on gold stocks, advised his clients in a market letter to sell them.

The results were dramatic. Leading gold stocks, which had climbed many months (defying the dominant market trend), fell drastically through Thursday and were heavily traded.

Among the gold issues, ASA Inc. lost 20 3/8 for the week, down 23 1/8, Homestake 13 3/4 and Campbell Red Lake 10 7/8.

Over-Counter Market

Sale in	High	Low	Last	Net
NEW YORK (API)—Weekly Over the Counter				
Amstar Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/4	147 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/4	153 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/4	159 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/4	168 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/4	171 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/4	177 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/4	180 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/4	183 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/4	186 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/4	189 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/4	192 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/4	195 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/4	198 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/4	201 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/4	207 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/4	210 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/4	213 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/4	216 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/4	219 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 222 1/2	222 1/2	222 1/4	222 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 225 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/4	225 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 228 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/4	228 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/4	231 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/4	234 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 237 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/4	237 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/4	240 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 243 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/4	243 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 246 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/4	246 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/4	249 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 252 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/4	252 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 255 1/2	255 1/2	255 1/4	255 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 258 1/2	258 1/2	258 1/4	258 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 261 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/4	261 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 264 1/2	264 1/2	264 1/4	264 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 267 1/2	267 1/2	267 1/4	267 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 270 1/2	270 1/2	270 1/4	270 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 273 1/2	273 1/2	273 1/4	273 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 276 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/4	276 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 279 1/2	279 1/2	279 1/4	279 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 282 1/2	282 1/2	282 1/4	282 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 285 1/2	285 1/2	285 1/4	285 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 288 1/2	288 1/2	288 1/4	288 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 291 1/2	291 1/2	291 1/4	291 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 294 1/2	294 1/2	294 1/4	294 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/4	297 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 300 1/2	300 1/2	300 1/4	300 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 303 1/2	303 1/2	303 1/4	303 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 306 1/2	306 1/2	306 1/4	306 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 309 1/2	309 1/2	309 1/4	309 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 312 1/2	312 1/2	312 1/4	312 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 315 1/2	315 1/2	315 1/4	315 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 318 1/2	318 1/2	318 1/4	318 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 321 1/2	321 1/2	321 1/4	321 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 324 1/2	324 1/2	324 1/4	324 1/2	+1/4
Amstar Corp. 327 1/2	327 1/2	327 1/4	327 1/2	+1/4

Treasury 1

Sept.	25	18.24	18.24
Oct.	10	18.24	18.24
Oct.	17	18.24	18.24
Oct.	31	18.24	18.24
Nov.	7	18.24	18.24
Nov.	14	18.24	18.24
Nov.	21	18.24	18.24
Nov.	28	18.24	18.24
Dec.	5	18.24	18.24
Dec.	12	18.24	18.24
Dec.	19	18.24	18.24
Dec.	26	18.24	18.24
Jan.	2	18.24	18.24
Jan.	9	18.24	18.24
Jan.	16	18.24	18.24
Jan.	23	18.24	18.24
Jan.	30	18.24	18.24
Feb.	6	18.24	18.24
Feb.	13	18.24	18.24
Feb.	20	18.24	18.24
Feb.	27	18.24	18.24
Mar.	6	18.24	18.24
Mar.	13	18.24	18.24
Mar.	20	18.24	18.24
Mar.	27	18.24	18.24
Apr.	3	18.24	18.24
Apr.	10	18.24	18.24
Apr.	17	18.24	18.24
Apr.	24	18.24	18.24
May	1	18.24	18.24
May	8	18.24	18.24
May	15	18.24	18.24
May	22	18.24	18.24
May	29	18.24	18.24
June	5	18.24	18.24
June	12	18.24	18.24
June	19	18.24	18.24
June	26	18.24	18.24
July	3	18.24	18.24
July	10	18.24	18.24
July	17	18.24	18.24
July	24	18.24	18.24
July	31	18.24	18.24
Aug.	7	18.24	18.24
Aug.	14	18.24	18.24
Aug.	21	18.24	18.24
Aug.	28	18.24	18.24
Sept.	4	18.24	18.24
Sept.	11	18.24	18.24
Sept.	18	18.24	18.24
Sept.	25	18.24	18.24
Oct.	2	18.24	18.24
Oct.	9	18.24	18.24
Oct.	16	18.24	18.24
Oct.	23	18.24	18.24
Oct.	30	18.24	18.24
Nov.	6	18.24	18.24
Nov.	13	18.24	18.24
Nov.	20	18.24	18.24
Nov.	27	18.24	18.24
Dec.	4	18.24	18.24
Dec.	11	18.24	18.24
Dec.	18	18.24	18.24
Dec.	25	18.24	18.24
Jan.	1	18.24	18.24
Jan.	8	18.24	18.24
Jan.	15	18.24	18.24
Jan.	22	18.24	18.24
Jan.	29	18.24	18.24
Feb.	5	18.24	18.24
Feb.	12	18.24	18.24
Feb.	19	18.24	18.24
Feb.	26	18.24	18.24
Mar.	5	18.24	18.24
Mar.	12	18.24	18.24
Mar.	19	18.24	18.24
Mar.	26	18.24	18.24
Apr.	2	18.24	18.24
Apr.	9	18.24	18.24
Apr.	16	18.24	18.24
Apr.	23	18.24	18.24
Apr.	30	18.24	18.24
May	7	18.24	18.24
May	14	18.24	18.24
May	21	18.24	18.24
May	28	18.24	18.24
June	4	18.24	18.24
June	11	18.24	18.24
June	18	18.24	18.24
June	25	18.24	18.24
July	2	18.24	18.24
July	9	18.24	18.24
July	16	18.24	18.24
July	23	18	

RBC FINANCE B.V.

عبيدنا من الاعمى

Rival Claims in U.S., Russia On Synthesizing Element 106

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT)—The third time in a decade, a dispute has arisen between scientists at Dubna in the Soviet Union and at the University of California at Berkeley as to which group was first in synthesizing a new element.

The latest subject of controversy is No. 106 in the periodic table of elements. The table lists the elements roughly in order of increasing weight and arranges them in columns with common properties.

Element 106 would be in the category as chromium, molybdenum and tungsten. However, like other elements heavier than uranium, it would almost immediately decay radioactively into lighter elements. The synthesis at the University of California's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory was announced yesterday.

Last June, when the Soviet group made a similar announcement, a member of the California group described the claim as "overblown" and lacking in supporting data. Tuesday, however, the Soviet claim was treated more gently.

Soviet Visit

It was in part because of a visit by the leader of the Soviet group, Dr. Georgi Flerov, to the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, where he met with the chief U.S. expert, Dr. Albert Ghiorso and Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Dr. Seaborg, Nobel Prize winner for his early work in element synthesis, a former head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

It was reportedly agreed at that meeting to forgo further claims and to defer any possible dispute until the question of priority was resolved.

In 1964, the Russians announced the synthesis of element No. 104 and named it kurchatovium or a leading Soviet physicist. The Berkeley group made a similar claim and assigned the element the name rutherfordium, in honor of England's great physicist.

In 1970, the joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna announced that Dr. Flerov's group had manufactured element No.

105, after an earlier, erroneous claim. It was proposed that the element be named for Niels Bohr of Denmark. Berkeley, however, said it had been first, and proposed hahnium as the name, in honor of Germany's Otto Hahn.

Final Decision

The final decision in naming the elements will be made by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The U.S. results were described Tuesday to the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N.J., by Dr. Ghiorso and Dr. Seaborg. Dr. Ghiorso was quoted by United Press International as saying of the Soviet work:

"We think there's a possibility they're right. . . . But the probability in my mind is perhaps small."

The two syntheses were done by basically different methods and, according to the claims, produced different isotopes of the element—that is, versions with slightly different nuclear weights. The Berkeley work was done with the laboratory's heavy ion linear accelerator, or hilac, which has been "scooped up" to become a super-hilac.

It was used to accelerate ions of oxygen 18 and drive them into a target of californium 249. Such ions are almost with less than their full complement of electrons. The californium captured enough nuclear particles from the oxygen to form a giant nucleus, with 263 protons and neutrons—an isotope of element 106. The half life was only nine-tenths of a second, according to the Berkeley group.

At Dubna, ions of chromium 54 were accelerated and fired into lead, reportedly producing a different isotope of element 106.

Assessing the results of such experiments is extremely difficult because only tiny amounts of the suspected material are produced and a variety of ingenious tests must be performed to prove its existence before it decays.

The synthesis of such super-heavy elements is considered important by theorists because it adds to knowledge of the basic characteristics of very large atomic nuclei.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

all floating-rate paper, offers a way to get a high rate of interest, usually reserved for deposits of \$10,000 or more, for an investment of \$1,000.

However, like most floating-rate notes, this issue can be redeemed after 30 months at a modest premium. This could happen if, for example, long-term rates fell and it suddenly became attractive to float a fixed-rate bond issue.

Another loan currently on offer for the Austrian Central Bank, which is owned by the main banks and financial institutions in Austria. The three-year loan is to be denominated in Austrian schillings—5 million dollars, the equivalent of \$16.5 million—and will carry an annual coupon of 3 1/4 per cent.

The Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. is leading the managing group which is fully underwriting the loan. All payments, including subscription, can be either in dollars or the dollar equivalent at the average exchange rate prevailing two days before payment.

Mideast investors are said to prefer loans denominated in their own currency as this frees them of any worry over currency risk. Of course, it exposes the borrower to the danger of a devaluation of the dinar. On the

other hand, the exposure is reduced by the relatively low interest rates.

At present, only the Swiss bond market can offer borrowers such attractive rates and bankers say they expect the Swiss rates to rise as "marketing the loans is becoming increasingly difficult."

This is also the situation for borrowers trying to raise funds through syndicated bank loans. KfW, which has been in the market for several weeks seeking some \$200 million at 1 point over LIBOR, has still not completed the deal.

A notable exception was the success of New Zealand, which started out seeking \$325 million and put together a \$400-million, five-year loan at 1 point over LIBOR.

France's Credit National also was successful in putting together a \$200 million loan. This was arranged with Mideast investors. The yield on the 10-year fixed-rate loan is reportedly just under 10 3/4 per cent. Bankers with ties to the Mideast estimate that some \$25 billion of the Arab oil producing states' income will be free for investment this year and that some 3 per cent is currently going into long-term, fixed-rate loans.

Investment bankers had been hoping to spring some of the Mideast money into the U.S. commercial paper market where state-run Mideast banks had been earlier this year hoped to raise substantial sums. However, less than \$70 million in this short-dated paper has been sold, which means the bulk of Mideast foreign financing—more than \$400 million—is being carried out in the Euro-dollar market.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Sept. 11: 11.33, Sept. 4: 11.33 %
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Sept. 11: 11.7, Sept. 4: 11.33 %
Industrials (3-7 Years)
Sept. 11: 10.37, Sept. 4: 10.11 %

Markets Turnover
Sept. 13 Sept. 6
Cedex: \$108.2 mil. \$127.7 mil.
Euroclear: \$157.9 mil. \$111.2 mil.

Issues traded: 1,970
Advances: 156; declines: 1,697; unchanged: 117.
New highs: 0; new lows: 1,054.

Week Ended Sept. 14, 1974

Volume
last week: 57,651,403 shares
week ago: 50,034,300 shares
last week: 57,651,403 shares
week ago: 50,034,300 shares

Advances: 135; declines: 601; unchanged: 182.
New highs: 4; new lows: 438.

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United Press International

ALL HANDS—Navy defensive end Tim Harden, plus a teammate hidden behind him, raise their hands when they see their linebacker, Tom Gardner, fall on a blocked field goal in the end zone for a touchdown. The midshipmen needed the score to beat Virginia, 35-28.

Big Spruce Runs Big \$250,000 Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Big Spruce, a specialist in winning the big races, charged to the front along the rail in the stretch at Belmont Park yesterday to win the \$250,000 Marlboro Cup by almost three lengths.

With Mike Hole riding the dark bay son of Herbage made an impressive claim to the handicapper's championship of the year by his rout of nine of the best horses in America.

Arbee's Boy was second in the second running of the mile and an eighth race. The colt was 1 1/4 lengths ahead of third-place Foreign, the lightweight in the field with 12 pounds.

Big Spruce, winning for only the second time in eight races this year, carried only 120 pounds. He carried 14 over the distance in the first time of 1 minute 45 3/5 seconds, even though the track still was wet from overnight rain.

A year ago in the inaugural running, Secretariat set a world record of 1:45 2/5 in winning the race.

Big Spruce, owned by Elmendorf Farm, picked up a winner's purse of \$150,000.

Best Race Classic Victor

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Bundino, 10-10 favorite owned by Lady Beaverbrook and ridden by Joe Mercer, ran to an easy three-length victory in the St. Leger Stakes classic here yesterday.

Lester Pigott, riding Giacomo, challenged in the stretch, but the favorite held its margin and Giacomo finished second in the 1 3/4-mile 127-yard race.

Ribson led the field of 10 through most of the first half of the race, until stablemate Bundino forged into the lead and kept it to claim first prize of \$26,788 (\$136,130).

Dahlia Leaves

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Today was a day of mixed fortunes for American oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt.

Arkansas Defense Upsets USC in College Ranks

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15 (AP)—Arkansas' defense, led by safety Floyd Hogan and linebacker Dennis Winston, shut down the University of Southern California's vaunted attack as the Razorbacks upset the first-ranked Trojans, 22-7, last night.

Hogan set up 10 of Arkansas' points with two pass interceptions and Winston stopped USC tailback Anthony Davis.

USC coach John McKay had called Trojan quarterback Pat Haden the greatest passer he had ever seen, but Arkansas' defense gave him little opportunity last night. The secondary, led by Hogan, covered Haden's intended receivers and intercepted four passes. Haden did not complete his first pass until the final play of the third period. His first 13 pass plays resulted in three interceptions, five incomplete passes and five scrambles.

Hogan set up Arkansas' first touchdown when he returned a Haden interception 66 yards to the USC 32, Ike Forte, a junior-college transfer who gained 80 yards on 19 carries, scored from 27 yards out after taking a pitch from Miller. Hogan's 26-yard return of another interception resulted in a 22-yard field goal that put Arkansas on top 20-7 late in the third period.

USC's only touchdown came on a 100-yard kickoff return by Davis and tied the score 7-7 midway through the first period.

Oklahoma 28, Baylor 11. At Norman, Okla., Joe Washington led Oklahoma to a 21-point fourth quarter and the No.

1-ranked Sooners overcame a mistake-riddled first half to subdue Baylor, 28-11. Baylor trailed by only two points, 7-5, at the end of three periods.

But the Sooners stopped fumbling and put the game away with three quick touchdowns in the final period, one on a nine-yard run by Washington, Washington carried for 156 yards in only 17 carries, an average of more than nine yards a try.

Illinois 16, Indiana 6

At Champaign, Ill., Indiana was stopped on the one-foot line early in the game and then Illinois rallied in the second half on Jim Kopatz's passing and Chubby Phillips's running for a 16-0 Big Ten triumph.

Wisconsin 23, Purdue 14

At West Lafayette, Ind., sophomore tailback Ron Pollard scored two third-period touchdowns and Wisconsin fought off a late Purdue surge for a 23-14 victory.

The Badgers, scoring in each period, opened a 21-0 lead before the Boilermakers could tally. However, Wisconsin's defense managed to keep Purdue in check the rest of the way, except for a 64-yard scoring pass from quarterback Mike Terrell to former Olympic sprinter Larry Burton. Burton wound up the game with eight receptions for 129 yards.

At Baton Rouge, La., Brad Davis ran for two touchdowns and LSU won down Colorado with its new star offensive end to a 42-14 victory. The ninth-ranked Tigers built a 35-0 lead before allowing Colorado a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns, one of them on a blocked punt.

It was an impressive debut for the new offense, installed by coach Charles McClendon because of his large stable of quality running backs.

Mississippi 10, Missouri 0

At Jackson, Miss., senior quarterback Kenny Lyons sparked the Rebels to a 10-0 upset victory over Missouri. Lyons broke a scoreless deadlock in the third period when he engineered a 71-yard drive for the game's only touchdown. He completed four key passes for 28 yards and sneaked the final yard for the score.

Penn State 24, Stanford 20

At University Park, Pa., Woody Petchel, a junior second-string running back, scored from the one-yard line with 2:19 remaining to conclude an 80-yard drive

Air Force 37, Idaho 8

At the Air Force Academy, Colo., Ken Wood scored three touchdowns and gained 93 yards as the Air Force smothered Idaho, 37-8. The Falcons rolled up 285 yards rushing in an overpowering ground attack. Air Force passed only eight times for 51 yards.

Nebraska 61, Oregon 7

At Lincoln, Neb., Dave Rumm threw two touchdown passes and ran for another score to lead seventh-ranked Nebraska to a 61-7 victory over Oregon. The Cornhuskers scored the first four times they had the ball.

Navy 25, Virginia 28

At Annapolis, Md., Navy built a 28-point fourth-quarter lead, then stalled off a Virginia rally for a 25-28 victory. Steve Gensel scored the first four times they had the ball.

Texas 42, Boston Coll. 19

At Newton, Mass., Texas' 10th-ranked Longhorns, led by reserve quarterback Mike Pressley after a sluggish start, rallied for 21 points in the second period and went on to rout Boston College, 42-19. Taking over after starting quarterback Mark Eisinger suffered a concussion early in the second quarter, Pressley capped a 95-yard march by scoring on a short run and then set up two more touchdowns, moving Texas into a 21-3 half-time lead.

LSU 45, Colorado 14

At Baton Rouge, La., Brad Davis ran for two touchdowns and LSU won down Colorado with its new star offensive end to a 42-14 victory. The ninth-ranked Tigers built a 35-0 lead before allowing Colorado a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns, one of them on a blocked punt.

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Penn State 24, Stanford 20

At University Park, Pa., Woody Petchel, a junior second-string running back, scored from the one-yard line with 2:19 remaining to conclude an 80-yard drive

and give Penn State a 24-20 victory over Stanford. The rally produced the Nittany Lions' 13th consecutive victory and tied them with Miami of Ohio for the longest current winning streak in major college football.

Ohio State 34, Minnesota 19

At Minneapolis, Archie Griffin set an Ohio State career rushing record in leading the Buckeyes to a 34-19 Big Ten victory over Minnesota. Griffin, a junior, gained 133 yards on 26 carries to boost his career mark to 2,577 yards. Griffin and quarterback Cornelius Greene led a 499-yard offensive performance.

Greene passed and ran for 213 yards, and scored two touchdowns. Fullbacks Pete Johnson and Champ Henson each scored once.

Minnesota scored 16 points in the fourth quarter and moved within 26-19 before Green sealed the outcome with a 77-yard scoring run.

Michigan 24, Iowa 7

At Ann Arbor, Mich., substitute quarterback Mark Eisinger threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Gil Chapman and ran one yard for another score as Michigan defeated Iowa, 24-7. Fullback Chuck Hunter scored the other Michigan touchdown.

The defending co-champion Wolverines played without star quarterback Dennis Franklin, who has a virus.

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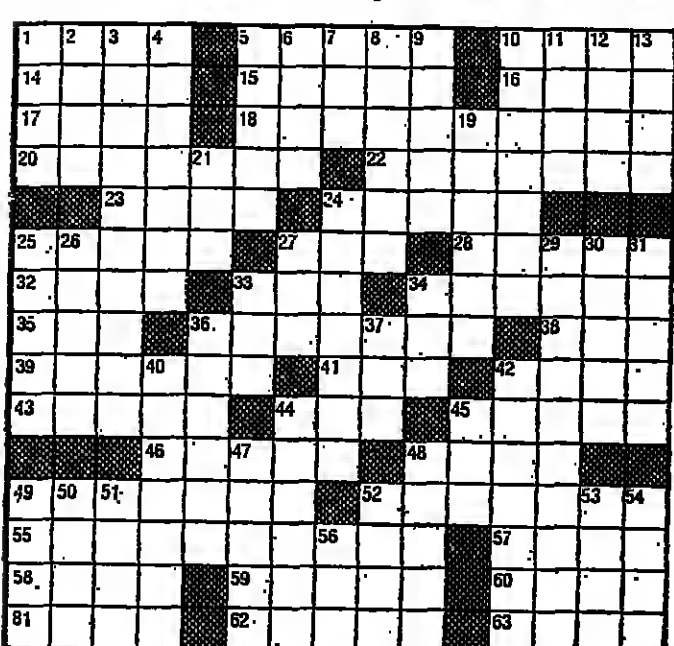
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Ireland (air)	Sch. 475.00	870.00	475.00	870.00
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Spain (air)	Sch. 475.00	870.00	475.00	870.00
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Submit
 - 2 Snide remarks
 - 3 Delude
 - 4 Blind as
 - 5 Alms
 - 6 Ex part
 - 7 Soft drink
 - 8 Relative of "Wheel"
 - 9 Shrew
 - 10 Hurt, as one's feelings
 - 11 Russian mountains
 - 12 Relate harmoniously
 - 13 Handled rudely
 - 14 Dakota Indian
 - 15 Movie family
 - 16 Thickening agent
 - 17 Fish
 - 18 Comfort
 - 19 Electrical unit
 - 20 Surround
 - 21 Scottish river
 - 22 Certain waterways
 - 23 Sun
 - 24 Kind of line or master
 - 25 Institute
 - 26 Uninteresting
- DOWN**
- 1 Composer of cantatas
 - 2 Woodwind
 - 3 River to the Columbia
 - 4 One seeking to gain time
 - 5 Adherent of a mystic sect
 - 6 Border on
 - 7 Plunder
 - 8 Kind of gum
 - 9 Gaze
 - 10 Having watery qualities
 - 11 Tennis shots
 - 12 Monastery head
 - 13 Anthropologist
 - 14 Margaret
 - 15 Persevered
 - 16 Rude one
 - 17 People who contradict
 - 18 Famous abductor
 - 19 Representative
 - 20 Accelerate the engine
 - 21 Black Forest spa
 - 22 Subject of Woods Hole studies
 - 23 Long and slender
 - 24 Tannin
 - 25 Tippler
 - 26 Thing
 - 27 Unit of hope
 - 28 Fleets of warships
 - 29 In trouble
 - 30 Spanish explorer
 - 31 Chemist
 - 32 Sanctioned
 - 33 Final authority
 - 34 Snow house
 - 35 Time of day
 - 36 Breakwater
 - 37 Work on copy
 - 38 City near Leipzig
 - 39 Chimney coating
 - 40 Baseball's Mel



WEATHER

ALGABYE	26	7	Cloudy
ALASKA	27	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	28	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	29	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	30	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	31	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	32	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	33	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	34	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	35	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	36	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	37	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	38	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	39	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	40	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	41	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	42	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	43	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	44	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	45	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	46	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	47	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	48	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	49	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	50	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	51	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	52	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	53	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	54	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	55	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	56	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	57	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	58	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	59	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	60	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	61	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	62	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	63	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	64	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	65	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	66	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	67	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	68	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	69	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	70	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	71	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	72	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	73	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	74	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	75	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	76	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	77	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	78	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	79	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	80	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	81	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	82	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	83	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	84	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	85	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	86	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	87	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	88	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	89	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	90	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	91	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	92	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	93	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	94	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	95	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	96	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	97	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	98	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	99	1	Cloudy
ALBANY	100	1	Cloudy

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Sept. 13, 1974	Bid	Asked
Amalgamated	2.57 2.81	Signal	5.55 6.03
Amalgamated	2.86 3.13	Johnson	10.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	3.13 3.40	Kennedy	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	3.40 3.67	McCormack	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	3.67 3.94	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	3.94 4.21	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	4.21 4.48	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	4.48 4.75	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	4.75 5.02	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	5.02 5.29	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	5.29 5.56	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	5.56 5.83	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	5.83 6.10	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	6.10 6.37	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	6.37 6.64	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	6.64 6.91	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	6.91 7.18	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	7.18 7.45	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	7.45 7.72	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	7.72 7.99	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	7.99 8.26	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	8.26 8.53	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	8.53 8.80	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	8.80 9.07	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	9.07 9.34	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	9.34 9.61	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	9.61 9.88	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	9.88 10.15	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	10.15 10.42	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	10.42 10.69	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	10.69 10.96	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	10.96 11.23	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	11.23 11.50	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	11.50 11.77	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	11.77 12.04	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	12.04 12.31	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	12.31 12.58	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	12.58 12.85	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	12.85 13.12	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	13.12 13.39	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	13.39 13.66	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	13.66 13.93	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	13.93 14.20	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	14.20 14.47	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	14.47 14.74	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	14.74 15.01	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	15.01 15.28	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	15.28 15.55	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	15.55 15.82	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	15.82 16.09	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	16.09 16.36	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	16.36 16.63	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	16.63 16.90	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	16.90 17.17	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	17.17 17.44	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	17.44 17.71	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	17.71 17.98	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	17.98 18.25	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	18.25 18.52	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	18.52 18.79	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	18.79 19.06	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	19.06 19.33	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	19.33 19.60	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	19.60 19.87	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	19.87 20.14	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	20.14 20.41	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	20.41 20.68	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	20.68 20.95	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	20.95 21.22	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	21.22 21.49	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	21.49 21.76	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	21.76 22.03	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	22.03 22.30	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	22.30 22.57	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	22.57 22.84	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	22.84 23.11	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	23.11 23.38	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	23.38 23.65	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	23.65 23.92	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	23.92 24.19	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	24.19 24.46	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	24.46 24.73	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	24.73 25.00	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	25.00 25.27	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	25.27 25.54	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	25.54 25.81	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	25.81 26.08	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	26.08 26.35	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	26.35 26.62	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	26.62 26.89	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	26.89 27.16	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	27.16 27.43	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	27.43 27.70	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	27.70 27.97	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	27.97 28.24	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	28.24 28.51	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	28.51 28.78	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	28.78 29.05	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	29.05 29.32	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	29.32 29.59	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	29.59 29.86	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	29.86 30.13	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	30.13 30.40	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	30.40 30.67	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	30.67 30.94	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	30.94 31.21	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	31.21 31.48	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	31.48 31.75	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	31.75 32.02	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	32.02 32.29	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	32.29 32.56	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	32.56 32.83	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	32.83 33.10	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	33.10 33.37	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	33.37 33.64	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	33.64 33.91	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	33.91 34.18	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	34.18 34.45	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	34.45 34.72	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	34.72 34.99	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	34.99 35.26	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	35.26 35.53	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	35.53 35.80	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	35.80 36.07	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	36.07 36.34	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	36.34 36.61	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	36.61 36.88	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	36.88 37.15	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	37.15 37.42	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	37.42 37.69	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	37.69 37.96	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	37.96 38.23	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	38.23 38.50	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	38.50 38.77	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	38.77 39.04	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	39.04 39.31	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	39.31 39.58	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	39.58 39.85	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	39.85 40.12	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	40.12 40.39	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	40.39 40.66	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	40.66 40.93	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	40.93 41.20	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	41.20 41.47	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	41.47 41.74	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	41.74 42.01	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	42.01 42.28	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	42.28 42.55	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	42.55 42.82	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	42.82 43.09	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	43.09 43.36	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	43.36 43.63	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	43.63 43.90	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	43.90 44.17	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	44.17 44.44	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	44.44 44.71	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	44.71 44.98	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	44.98 45.25	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	45.25 45.52	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	45.52 45.79	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	45.79 46.06	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	46.06 46.33	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	46.33 46.60	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	46.60 46.87	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	46.87 47.14	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	47.14 47.41	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	47.41 47.68	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	47.68 47.95	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	47.95 48.22	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	48.22 48.49	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	48.49 48.76	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	48.76 49.03	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	49.03 49.30	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	49.30 49.57	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	49.57 49.84	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	49.84 50.11	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	50.11 50.38	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	50.38 50.65	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	50.65 50.92	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	50.92 51.19	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	51.19 51.46	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	51.46 51.73	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	51.73 52.00	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	52.00 52.27	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	52.27 52.54	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	52.54 52.81	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	52.81 53.08	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	53.08 53.35	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	53.35 53.62	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	53.62 53.89	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	53.89 54.16	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	54.16 54.43	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	54.43 54.70	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	54.70 54.97	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	54.97 55.24	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	55.24 55.51	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	55.51 55.78	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	55.78 56.05	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	56.05 56.32	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	56.32 56.59	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	56.59 56.86	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	56.86 57.13	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	57.13 57.40	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	57.40 57.67	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	57.67 57.94	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	57.94 58.21	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	58.21 58.48	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	58.48 58.75	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	58.75 59.02	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	59.02 59.29	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	59.29 59.56	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	59.56 59.83	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	59.83 60.10	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	60.10 60.37	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	60.37 60.64	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	60.64 60.91	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	60.91 61.18	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	61.18 61.45	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	61.45 61.72	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	61.72 61.99	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	61.99 62.26	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	62.26 62.53	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	62.53 62.80	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	62.80 63.07	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	63.07 63.34	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	63.34 63.61	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	63.61 63.88	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	63.88 64.15	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	64.15 64.42	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	64.42 64.69	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	64.69 64.96	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	64.96 65.23	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	65.23 65.50	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	65.50 65.77	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	65.77 66.04	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	66.04 66.31	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	66.31 66.58	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	66.58 66.85	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	66.85 67.12	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	67.12 67.39	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	67.39 67.66	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	67.66 67.93	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	67.93 68.20	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	68.20 68.47	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	68.47 68.74	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	68.74 69.01	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	69.01 69.28	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	69.28 69.55	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	69.55 69.82	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	69.82 70.09	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	70.09 70.36	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	70.36 70.63	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	70.63 70.90	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	70.90 71.17	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	71.17 71.44	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	71.44 71.71	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	71.71 71.98	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	71.98 72.25	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	72.25 72.52	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	72.52 72.79	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	72.79 73.06	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	73.06 73.33	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	73.33 73.60	McDonald	1.00 N.L.
Amalgamated	73.60 73.87		

Colphins Upset by Pats, 34-24, in NFL Opener

O. Mass., Sept. 15
D. Plunkett dissected
Delphin defense line,
touchdown and pass-
mother as the New
skirts stunned the de-
ger Bow] champs, 30-
opening day of the
bothal League season.
rank the Dolphins
nts in the second quar-
Patriots grabbed a 24-
e lead and hung on
late Miami chase.
skirts' defense held
unted rushing attack
yards in the first half.
scored on a five-yard
l three 13-yard TD
elver Reggie Tucker,
e second stanza, Hal-
Herron had a 14-yard
run in the first period
ck Sam Cunningham
3 yards in the third
ap the New England
okie John Smith kick-
als of 21 and 36 yards
skirts.
to touchdown runs of
four yards from full
back and Martin
aled in a three-yard
l Bob Griese. Garo
booted a 33-yard field

when they blanked the Cleveland Browns.

Cards 7, Eagles 3

At St. Louis, Jim Hart passed four yards to Doumy Anderson for a second-quarter touchdown and the Cards' defense held off a Philadelphia drive in the final seconds for a 7-3 victory over the Eagles.

Roman Gabriel used 16-yard passes to Tom Sullivan and Harold Carmichael to move to the St. Louis nine with 27 seconds left and no time out. He passed to Carmichael, and the wide receiver caught the ball but was ruled out of bounds, and Gabriel's next three attempts fell incomplete.

The only touchdown of the game came late in the second quarter on an 80-yard drive by the Cardinals. Hart had 28 yards passing in the drive and Ken Willard picked up 33 yards in five carries before Hart passed to Anderson for the touchdown.

Hart finished with 13 completions in 31 attempts for 123 yards. He had two interceptions. Willard led the St. Louis rushers with 61 yards in 10 carries.

Bears 17, Lions 9

riots, 5-9 last season.
ead on a 75-yard drive
ening kickoff. Herron,
amo in his second year
Pats, bounced off two
for the final 14 yards.
tied the game for the
three seconds into the
riod when Csonka cul-
. 50-yard march with a
dive.
: openers:

kins 13, Giants 10.
Haven, Conn., Mike
23 yards for a touch-
a pass interception and
up another touchdown
mble recovery in the first
and Washington to a 13-
ph over the New York
that spoiled the debut of
ch Bill Arnsparger.
ern, played before 51,764
Bowl, was filled with
both teams as they
the effects of the pre-
ayers walkout.
edskins opened the scor-
Bass intercepted a Norm
on the Giant 28 and
score with 7:28 left in
quarter.

gals 33, Browns 7
dinnati, Lamar Parrish
a punt 62 yards for a
in the final quarter
Anderson fired two
passes in the third
rally the Bengals to a
ry over Cleveland.
the eighth straight home
the Bengals, who were
ed at Riverfront Stadium
n,
at halftime, the Ben-
d for three touchdowns,
and field goal in the
half while holding the
scoreless, Cincinnati al-
cleland a net total of

er Drives the Front inst Best

Petersen of Sweden, the pole position, was after his car was banded skid that carried him guard rail early in the

averaged 153.990 miles for the 50 laps around Chicago International, and managed to out- r's Cole Yarborough in-to-bumper battle.

ugh stayed with Unser at the half half of the but missed overtaking half-car length.

Pearson, who won the 400 race here last finished third with Hillson fourth. George was fifth. 100 yards passing, a Ben-

burgh, Joe Gilliam—stagnant aerial display, firing mid-period touchdown and setting up two other spur the Steelers to a victory over Baltimore. Play one minute into the quarter, when Terry Hanover, Gilliam completed passes for 257 yards. He caught once. It was the first shutout since the start of the 1972 season.

The Bears built a 17-0 lead by the third quarter and then held on as veteran Bill Musson tried to rally Detroit and almost succeeded. The Chicago points came on a one-foot plunge by Carl Garrett, a nine-yard Huff pass to Ike Hill and Mitro Roder's 29-yard field goal.

At Green Bay, Wis., Chuck Foreman bolted for three touchdowns to break up a defensive duel and give Minnesota a 32-17 victory over the Packers.

Foreman went 18 yards for his first score midway through the second period and added third-quarter runs of one and three yards to account for the first three Minnesota touchdowns. Fred Cor. who saw his extra-point skin snapped at 189 after the third touchdown, booted field goals of 30 and 21 yards for the Vikings' other points. The Vikings' final score came when Amos Martin picked up a fumble by Steve Odom and went 15 yards.

into the end zone.

Others 21, Chargers 14

At Houston, second-year running back George Amundson scored all three Oiler touchdowns, leading the worst team in the NFL in 1973 to a 21-14 victory over San Diego.

Scoring on a run of one-yard and an eight-yard touchdown toss from fourth-year quarterback Lynn Dickey in the first half, Amundson added the winning touchdown on a three-yard scamper with 13:20 remaining in the game.

The Oilers, 1-13 last season, overcame two 15-yard penalties in

drive fueled by Dickey's 35-yard pass to rookie Billy Johnson carrying to the San Diego eighty-yard line.

Cowboys 24, Falcons 0

At Atlanta, Roger Staubach, apparently unhampered by a rib injury he suffered during the exhibition season, ran for one touchdown and passed for another. The Dallas defense completely smothered Atlanta to give the Cowboys a 24-0 victory. The Cowboys' first touchdown, a nine-yard scamper by Staubach on a busted pass play with 4:12 left in the first period, and the Dallas quarterback threw a 32-yard strike to Golden Richards carried sliding into the Atlanta end zone midway through the second period.

49ers 17, Saints 13

At New Orleans, trailing by

three points with less than two minutes to play. San Francisco rookie Sammy Johnson raced 40 yards and gave the Saints a 17-13 victory over the Saints.

A fumble by Saints punter Donny Gibbs set up the game-winning score as San Francisco recovered the ball at the New Orleans nine. The 49ers also scored on a three-yard run by Manfred Moore and a 19-yard field goal by Bruce Gossett.

For the first time since Manning passed three yards for a touchdown to rookie Joe Parker and Bill McClard kicked field goals of 23 and 31 yards.

Nicklaus Is Able To Equal Miller After 3 Rounds

Nielius had six birdies and five bogeys in his 1-under-par effort over the difficult 7,007-yard course at the Pinckney Country Club.

Miller, meanwhile, blew 10 strokes higher than his fantastic round of 63 on Friday. His 73 yesterday dropped back into a sphere of the lead at 209, only 4-under-par.

AVOIDING THE DODGER—Dave Concepcion of the Reds slides under Dodgers' third baseman Ron Cey as he steals third moments after he stole second base. Reds won game.

Canada's Legends Test Russia's Hockey Skills

QUEBEC CITY, Sept. 15 (AP). —Russian hockey players are enthusiastic about their upcoming series against Team Canada. They're anxious to see in action the players whose names they've heard so often: Gordie Howe and Bobby Hull.

Howe and Hull, the two greatest goal scorers in the history of the game, did not compete with Team Canada '72—the squad of National Hockey League all-stars that edged the Soviet Union, four games to three with one tie in an eight-game series. Howe had begun a two-year retirement and Hull was kept from playing because he signed with the World Hockey Association Winnipeg Jets.

They'll be in action this time, though, as part of a WHA contract that will be battling for respectability against a pair of teams more aggressive than the Russian club which has 15 returnees from the team that gave the overconfident Canadians so much difficulty two years ago.

In contrast to the 1972 Canadians, this year's club will be a heavy underdog when the teams open their series here Tuesday night. Some observers view Team Canada 1974 as an aging club that will not be able to keep up with the free-skating Russians who have been training since

Fog Postpones America's Cup 2d Straight Day

From Wire Services

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 15.—While yachting fans cheer for Courageous or Southern Cross in the America's Cup races, Newport's merchants whisper, "Let's hear it for the fog."

Whether their rooting has helped or not, fog, plus a lack of wind, yesterday forced the second straight postponement of America's Cup best-of-seven series between Courageous, the U.S. defender, and Southern Cross. There is no racing today because the Australians asked for a day off. The longer the series lasts, the more tourists will spend in the local shops.

Many of the forwards who gave the Canadians fans are coming back. Valeri Khimaflov, Vladimir Petrov, Boris Mikhailov, Alexander Yakushev, Vyacheslav Andusin and Vladimir Shadrin will bear watching as the series progresses.

But the Canadians have assembled an impressive group of forwards as well. Howard Walton will play on a line with Miko and Frank. Mavohin on left wing. Andrei Lavrov will center for Hull with veteran John McKenzie on the right. Ralph Backstrom pivots

The scene here since the series opened last week has been one of excitement and interest.

"How's the old girl doing now?" a long-distance caller from Chicago wants to know. "Is she flying today?"

Friday's and Saturday's

Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland 501 500 918-3 2 U 0
 Baltimore 520 501 500-3 1 0
 Boston 501 500 510-3 1 0
 (12-10) and Hendricks, L. Boman (11-0).
 EBB-Blair (10th), Powell (9th).

(Second Game Suspended)

Cleveland 123 500 25-2 0 0
 Baltimore 500 500 25-2 0 0
 Boston 500 500 25-2 0 0
 Kera, Wilson (4), Sweeney (7) and Duncan; Anderson, Jefferson (3), Reynolds, Burns (1), McGinnis (10th), Davis (9th).

(First Game)

California 500 500 209-5 4 1
 Chicago 501 501 210-5 4 1
 Detroit 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Philadelphia 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Kansas City 500 500 210-5 4 1
 St. Louis 500 500 210-5 4 1
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

(Second Game)

California 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Chicago 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Detroit 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Philadelphia 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Kansas City 500 500 210-5 4 1
 St. Louis 500 500 210-5 4 1
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cleveland 501 500 918-3 2 U 0
 Baltimore 520 501 500-3 1 0
 Boston 501 500 510-3 1 0
 (12-10) and Hendricks, L. Boman (11-0).
 EBB-Blair (10th), Powell (9th).

(Second Game Suspended)

Cleveland 123 500 25-2 0 0
 Baltimore 500 500 25-2 0 0
 Boston 500 500 25-2 0 0
 Kera, Wilson (4), Sweeney (7) and Duncan; Anderson, Jefferson (3), Reynolds, Burns (1), McGinnis (10th), Davis (9th).

(First Game)

California 500 500 209-5 4 1
 Chicago 501 501 210-5 4 1
 Detroit 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Philadelphia 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Kansas City 500 500 210-5 4 1
 St. Louis 500 500 210-5 4 1
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

(Second Game)

California 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Chicago 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Detroit 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Philadelphia 500 500 210-5 4 1
 Kansas City 500 500 210-5 4 1
 St. Louis 500 500 210-5 4 1
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago 500 500 000-0 4 2
 New York 520 250 000-9 11 2
 Boston 500 500 000-0 4 2
 St. Louis 500 500 000-0 4 2
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

(Second Game)

Chicago 500 500 000-0 4 2
 New York 520 250 000-9 11 2
 Boston 500 500 000-0 4 2
 St. Louis 500 500 000-0 4 2
 (1-1). EBB-Herrmann (11-0).

Cards Extend Margin Over Pirates to 1½

Pitcher Also Is Batting Star

Dick Allen, 32, Retires

ALLEN, 32, OF THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES, RETIRED AFTER 14 YEARS IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES. HE WAS BORN IN NEW YORK CITY AND WAS A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK YANKEES, NEW YORK GIANTS, PITTSBURGH PIRATES, AND PITTSBURGH PANGLOSS.

(UPD).—Bob Forsch allowed four hits in eight innings and drove in a run with a double as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 3-1, to strengthen their hold on first place in the National League.

Sunday

East. The Cards lead Pittsburgh, which lost today, by 1 1/2 games.

The Phillies knocked out Forsch in the ninth when Dave Cash and Larry Bowa singled with none out. Mike Garman replaced Forsch and served up a run-scoring single to Mike Schmidt but Al Hrabosky came on and struck out Willie Montanez. Greg Luzinski and Tony Taylor end the game.

The Cardinals used walks to Ted Simmons and Joe Torre to ignite a two-run rally in the fourth. With one out, Sam Rice singled to bring in Simmons and Forsch doubled an out later to drive home Torre although Rice was thrown out at the plate.

beaten, 7-0, on a one-hitter through five innings but Los Angeles got two runs in the sixth to chase the Cincinnati starter.

Cubs 5, Mets 4

At New York, the Chicago Cubs got to New York reliever Tug McGraw for two runs in the ninth inning to defeat the Mets, 5-4.

Braves 3, Padres 1

At San Diego, pitcher Phil Niekro singled in the tie-breaking run and Roland Olinzari drove in another with a sacrifice fly as Atlanta scored twice in the seventh inning to beat the Padres, 3-1.

Astros 6, Giants 6

At San Francisco, Wilbur Howard, Cesar Cedeño and Doug Rader hit solo homers and rookie left-hander Paul Siebert pitched a four-hit shutout for his first major league victory Sunday in leading Houston to a 6-0 triumph over the Giants in the opener of a doubleheader.

Dick Allen, 32, Retires

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (WP).—Dick Allen, 33, of the Chicago White Sox, the leading home run slugger in the American League and baseball's highest paid player, announced last night that he is retiring from baseball after an 11-year career.

Allen has a year to go on a contract of \$255,000 a year, and has been hinting lately that he wanted to quit the game, but his decision was not expected until the end of the season.

Allen was traded to the White Sox by the Los Angeles Dodgers after the 1971 season. He hit 37 homers and knocked in 113 runs in 1973 and was named the American League's Most Valuable Player.

Last year he suffered an injury and was sidelined at the end of the season.

He got off to a fast start this year but talled off after the White Sox fell out of contention in the American League West Division. Still, he leads the league in some runs with 72, is hitting .301 and has 88 runs batted in.

Before announcing his decision last night, Allen talked with owner John Allyn and

then with manager Chuck Tanner.

Then, typically, he called a players' meeting in the clubhouse a half-hour before game time.

"This is hard for me to say," Allen told his teammates. "I've never been happier anywhere than here.

"You're a good ball team without me and you have a good man leading you. It's tough to walk away from the game. I've been playing and loving—been playing, in fact since I was this high."

At this point, Allen's voice broke.

The White Sox players were incredulous at the announcement by the 32-year-old first baseman, who has frequently been in difficulties in baseball but who has always been a powerful force at the bat and the box office since he broke into the majors with the Philadelphia Phillies.

Allen has teammates, with hardly a word said, lined up to shake his hand. There were tears in Allen's eyes.

There was no immediate word of the reasons behind Allen's decision.

Reds Close In on Dodgers on Home Run Attack

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (NYT).—A tiebreaking home run by Tony Ferris in the fourth inning and an insurance homer by Joe Mauer in the eighth, brought the Cincinnati Reds a 4-2 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers last night, and moved them within 1 1/2 games of the division-leading Dodgers—the closest the Reds

Saturday

have been to first place in five months in the National League West.

Don Gullett, pitching into the eighth inning, earned his 17th victory, aided by Clay Carroll, who also locked up John Billingham's 19th here Friday night. A crowd of 32,970 had little to cheer about as the Dodgers were held to five hits.

Not even the use of Mike Marshall for five innings could help the Dodgers. Making his 59th appearance of the season, Marshall struck the fifth out of the Dodgers trailing 4-0. He was effective, but Morgan led off the eighth with his 21st homer.

It was only the sixth homer yielded by Marshall this season, and half have been hit by the

McBride singled to ignite a four-run second inning. After walks to Ken Keltz and John Curtis, and a throw out to first, McBride and chided the bases when centerfielder Bill Robinson let the ball get past him for a three-base error. The Cards added three in the fifth. Ted Sizemore singled and scored on Keith Hernandez's triple. McBride singled home Hernandez, then stole second and scored on a Keltz single and an error by second baseman Davey Johnson.

St. Louis added a run in the sixth when Brock singled, stole his 107th base, and, after a pair of walks, scored on a sacrifice fly by Ted Simmons.

Expos 17, Pirates 2

At Montreal, rookie Larry Lints drove in four runs and rookie Dennis Blair pitched six-hit ball for seven innings to win his ninth game as the Expos clobbered Pittsburgh, 17-2. Lints walked with the bases loaded to account for one of Montreal's four runs in the third inning and he singled in the sixth to make it 10-0. Lints hit the seventh homer singled with the bases loaded in drive in two more runs

and Dave Johnson's single drove in two more during a four-run eighth inning as Atlanta defeated the Padres, 7-3. Henry Aaron won the game, 3-1, in the fifth inning with a solo home run, his 18th of the year and No. 731 of his career.

hurled a two-hitter for only his second complete game victory of the season and Pedro Garcia singled and stole the go-ahead run to give the Brewers a 3-1 triumph over Boston.

Both hits off Champion, now 11-3, came in the fifth inning.

Astros 5, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Larry Dierker pitched a seven-inning shutout and Tommy Helms came knocked in two runs, helping Houston beat the Giants, 5-0.

Yankees 10, Tigers 7

At Detroit, Bobby Murcer's two-run homer snapped a 6-6 tie and highlighted a four-run seventh inning off relief ace John Miller as the first-place New York Yankees scored a 10-7 victory over the Tigers.

Murcer's homer was his eighth and his first since July 31. It came after Billot Maddox had walked to open the inning. Lou Piniella followed with a single and advanced to third on a single by Graig Nettles. Bill Sudakis then singled to score Piniella and send Nettles to third. Jim Ray came on for the filler and wild pitched home his final run. The Yankees got to Detroit starter Mickey Lolich for three homers in the first inning to roll up a 4-0 lead.

Orioles 6, Indians 6

Orioles 7, Indians 1

At Baltimore, Bob Oliver and Brooks Robinson each batted in two runs during a five-run third inning as the Orioles made it three straight victories over Cleveland with a 7-1 triumph. The Orioles completed a sweep of the Friday night suspended doubleheader earlier in the event. After Bob Reynolds and Grant Jackson preserved an 8-6 triumph by pitching a shutout inning.

Brewers 3, Red Sox 1

At Milwaukee, Billy Champion

He walked two and struck out one while winning his third straight decision and sixth of his last seven.

Rangers 8, A's 3

At Arlington, Texas, Jackie Brown pitched a seven-inning shutout and the Rangers pounded out 14 hits against six Oakland pitchers to register an 8-3 victory over the American League's Western Division leader, A's.

Brown's 12th pulled the Rangers to within four games of the A's, who have lost two straight to Texas and five of their last six meetings.

Twins 7, Royals 3

Royals 13, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Kansas City staked right-hander Nelson Briles to 13 early runs and won on to swamp the Twins, 13-3, and gain a split in a doubleheader. Minnesota won the opener, 7-3.

In the nightcap, Minnesota scored a run in the first, but Kansas City got a rookie Jim Hughes for six runs in the second on two Twins errors and five hits, including a three-run homer by Buck Martinez.

Angels 5, White Sox 0

At Chicago, the White Sox, shocked before the game by the sudden retirement of slugger Dick Allen, suffered another setback when they were shut out by southpaw Frank Tanana of California, 5-0.

More Sports News
On Page 11

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	78	68	.531	
Pittsburgh	77	68	.524	1 1/2
Philadelphia	73	72	.500	
Cincinnati	67	74	.478	10
Montreal	66	76	.463	11
San Francisco	66	76	.463	11
Chicago	58	86	.407	13 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	81	54	.600	
Cincinnati	80	56	.591	1 1/2
San Diego	77	54	.591	
Houston	73	72	.503	18
San Francisco	80	63	.562	25 1/2
San Diego	80	54	.598	28

(Sunday's games not included).

Friday's Results

New York 6, Chicago 0, (1st).
 Chicago 4, New York 3, (2d).
 Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 2.
 Cincinnati 9, Los Angeles 2.
 Atlanta 6, San Diego 0.
 Houston 3, San Francisco 4.
 St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 12, New York 0.
 Montreal 17, Pittsburgh 2.
 Houston 6, San Francisco 0.
 St. Louis 9, Los Angeles 2.
 Cincinnati 4, Los Angeles 2.
 Atlanta 7, San Diego 5.

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.
 Chicago 5, New York 4.
 Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 4.
 San Francisco 9, Philadelphia 0.
 Atlanta 3, San Diego 0.
 Los Angeles 7, Cincinnati 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	79	67	.541	
Baltimore	78	69	.531	1 1/2
Oakland	78	69	.528	2 1/2
Chicago	72	75	.489	11 1/2
Milwaukee	70	77	.474	18 1/2
Detroit	67	79	.458	12

Western Division

Oakland	83	64	.565	-
Texas	79	68	.537	4
Minnesota	74	73	.503	9
Chicago	72	75	.489	11 1/2
Kansas City	71	75	.488	11 1/2
California	50	90	.357	24 1/2

(Sunday's games not included).

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, Cleveland 3, (1st).
 Chicago 8, California 0, (1st).
 Chicago 3, California 1, (2d).
 Detroit 6, New York 3.
 Minnesota 6, Kansas City 5.
 Boston 8, Milwaukee 5.
 Texas 3, Oakland 1.

Saturday's Results

Milwaukee 3, Boston 1.
 New York 10, Detroit 1.
 Minnesota 7, Kansas City 5, (1st).
 Kansas City 12, Minnesota 3, (2d).
 Baltimore 8, Cleveland 6, (1st).
 Baltimore 7, Cleveland 1, (2d).
 Texas 8, Oakland 3.
 California 3, Chicago 0.

Sunday's Games

New York 10, Detroit 1.
 Cleveland 1, Baltimore 1.
 Minnesota 8, Kansas City 2.
 California 6, Chicago 2.
 Milwaukee 3, Texas 3.
 Oakland 4, Texas 4.

